FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1848. [NO. 1636.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

W. BRANSON:

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
Lumber, Timber, Naval Stores, &c.
Nutt's Building, North Water St.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Sept. 28, 1848. 35-6m

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf

A SITUATION WANTED.

A YOUTH from the country, who writes a fair business hand, wants a situation in a Store. Reference to Messrs. J. & T. Waddill.

Sept. 28, 1848. 35tf

15.000 LBS. BACON. For sale low.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Oct. 2. 35-3w

JUST RECEIVED.

150 CASKS superior unslacked LIME. For sale by

H. LEETE.

Oct. 2, 1848. 35tf

"United, we stand, Divided, we fall."

THE OLD AND FORTUNATE HOUSE,
No. 2 Calvert Street.
Has changed its Name, but the Luck of the Old House is with
William Bailey & James M. Egbert,
LATE SENIOR PARTNER OF EMORY & CO.

at the head of affairs, all the humbugging concerns must dwindle into air.

The Rock of Gibraltar cannot be shaken by any passing breeze. So like stands the old and well established House

No. 2 Calvert Street.

A GRAND SCHEME!

For the benefit of the Grand Consolidated Lottery of Md.
Class No. 24.
TO BE DRAWN OCTOBER 14, 1848.
CAPITAL PRIZES.
1 GRAND PRIZE OF
40.000 DOLLS.
1 GRAND PRIZE OF 20,000 DOLLARS!
1 " " 10,000 DOLLARS!
20 " " 1,000 DOLLARS!

Tickets only $10—shares in proportion.

WM. BAILEY & CO. offer here some fine chances for obtaining a fortune. Packages are the sure way to come at the large Prizes. The following is the price of Packages:

25 whole tickets,	$130 00	25 quarters,	$32 50
25 halves,	65 00	25 eighths,	16 25

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY of MARYLAND.
Class No. 24.
TO BE DRAWN SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1848.

A Tremendous Hurricane!
ALL THE BLANKS SWEPT OFF!
WM. BAILEY & CO. offer to the public the
WORLD's WONDER!

Here we present our readers a scheme in which every ticket in the Lottery IS A PRIZE! If you have a black ticket it will be a five dollar Prize! We caution all our customers to be careful when they examine the drawing and find their ticket blank, not to destroy it, for all blanks are $5 Prizes!

THE POLAR STAR.
$912.912!
TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN THE FOLLOWING
GRAND AND GORGEOUS SCHEME:
1 PRIZE OF 44,000 DOLLARS!
1 OF 20,000 "
1 OF 10,000 "
100 OF 1,000 "

You have in the above scheme 100 Prizes of $1,000 each making in $1,000 Prizes—

$100.000!

☞ $1,000 is the lowest three number Prize in the Lottery.

The price of tickets is only $15—shares in proportion.

☞ WM. BAILEY & Co. call the attention of their customers to Packages in the above beautiful scheme, as the sure way to come at the large Prizes.

☞ WM. BAILEY & CO. will sell, on certificate, Packages at the following rates:

25 whole tickets	$180 00	25 quarters	45 00
25 halves	90 00	25 eighths	22 50

We recommend to the public those pretty Small Fry Schemes that draw four times a week, Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Tickets $1—shares in proportion. Packages $15, $7 50, and $3 75.

☞ WM. BAILEY & CO. sell on the most reasonable terms—and persons wishing to purchase tickets should give the old House, No. 2 Calvert street, a single trial.

FOR PRIZES in any Lottery, apply in person or by mail to the far-famed Lottery office of

WM. BAILEY & CO.,
U. S. Lottery Agents,
No. 2 Calvert st.,
2d Lottery Office from Baltimore st.,
Baltimore, Md.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
In Equity—Spring Term, 1848.

The Rockfish Manufacturing Company, *vs.* Mallett, Hinman & Beach, Hinman & Beach, and The Phoenix Company.

IT appearing to the Court, upon Plaintiff's Affidavit, that Edw'd J. Mallett, G. P. Hinman, Henry E. Beach, and Lewis O. Wilson, Defendants in this cause, are not inhabitants of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, requiring said absent Defendants to appear at the next term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September 1848, and plead, answer, or demur to this Bill, or the same will be taken as confessed by them, and set for hearing ex parte.

Witness, Archibald A. T. Smith, Clerk and Master, at Office, the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March 1848.

35] ARCH'D A. T. SMITH, C. & M.

WANTED.

SOME likely young Negro Boys and Girls, between the ages of 12 and 22. Those having such, and wishing to dispose of them, can do so at fair prices, by calling on the subscriber. He may be found by inquiring at Cook & Taylor's, or J. H. & J. Martine's.

D. McNAB.

Fayetteville, Sept. 25, 1848. 34-3w

New & Cheap Goods.

THE undersigned are now receiving their supply of

FALL AND WINTER
GOODS,

Embracing the largest Stock they have ever offered, and all of which they are disposed to sell at the very lowest market prices, either at wholesale or retail, for *Cash* or *undoubted* paper.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

Sept. 2, 1848. 31-3m

CHEAP PAPERS.

RULED LETTER PAPER and } at $1 50
" Cap Paper } per ream.

With a variety of papers of all kinds, of better qualities and higher prices, just received by

E. J. HALE.

Sept. 25, 1848.

CHEAP CASH & BARTERING STORE.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a Store on Person street, two doors below Mr. H. Branson's, and nearly opposite the Cape Fear Bank, where he is now opening a large and general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Suited to the Barter Trade.

ALSO,

Shoes, Caps, and Hats,
Saddles, Bridles, and Collars,
Crockery and Glassware,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Blacksmiths' Tools, in sets,
30 sides best Spanish Sole Leather,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron,
2 ditto Castings, of best quality.

With many other articles, comprising a stock as complete as any in this place, all of which will be sold at the very lowest market prices for Cash, or given in exchange for all kinds of Country Produce.

J. M. WILLIAMS.

Sept. 23, 1848. 34tf

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON

ARE now receiving and opening a large and beautiful selection of FANCY & STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

Among which are the latest styles for LADIES' DRESSES, viz: Plaid Lustres; Satin striped Cashmeres; Satin striped Orleans; Gala Plaids; Victoria Fancies; black and fancy plaid Alpacas; embroidered Opera Evening Dresses; Mouslin-de-Laines, &c. &c.

A variety of Trimmings for Dresses; French Worked Lace Capes and Collars; Thread and Linen Edgings; Muslin Trimmings; Cape Laces; Swiss, Plaid, and Jaconet Muslins, Ladies' Cravats and Silk Points; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.

Also, black and fancy Cloths and Cassimeres; Vestings; Gentlemen's superior Cravats; Lambs-wool, Silk, and Merino Shirts.

A variety of Bonnets, Flowers and Ribbons.

Moleskin and Beaver Hats; Men's and Boys' Caps.

Boots, Shoes, and Umbrellas.

The above Stock embraces every article usually called for in our line, and will be sold unusually low for cash, or to those who pay when called on. We invite the public to call and examine before purchasing.

E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON.
Shackelford Corner, fronting Market Square.

Sept. 22, 1848. 34-2m

To Timber and Lumber Makers.

THE undersigned having been appointed INSPECTORS OF TIMBER AND LUMBER, will attend promptly to any business entrusted to them in the above line.

THOS. H. ASHE.
W. H. LASPEYRE.

N. B. Thos. H. Ashe will be happy to attend to the business of his former customers, as of old.

Wilmington, Sept. 22, 1848. 34-tlJ

Jew David, or Hebrew Plaster,

The Great Remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Pain in the Side, Hip, Back, Limbs and Joints, Scrofula, King's Evil, White Swellings, Hard Tumors, Stiff Joints, and all fixed pains whatever. Where this Plaster is applied Pain cannot exist.

A GENTLEMAN in the South of Europe and Palestine, in 1830, heard so much said in the latter place in favor of *Jew David's Plaster*, and of the (as he considered) miraculous cures it had performed, that he was induced to try it on his own person, for a Lung and Liver Affection, the removal of which had been the chief object of his journey, but which had resisted the genial and delicious clime.

He accordingly applied a plaster on the right side of his chest where the pain was seated, another between the shoulders, and one over the region of the liver. In the meantime he drank freely of an herb tea of laxative qualities. He soon found his health improving, and in a few weeks his cough left him; the sallowness of his skin disappeared, his pain was removed, and his health became permanently reinstated.

The following is from Mr. Worstell, editor of the Massillon Gazette, Ohio.

Gentlemen: During last winter and spring, I was so troubled with a pain in my breast as to render me unfit for the duties of my office; and hearing your Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster highly recommended for similar cases, I was induced to give it a trial. I had worn a plaster upon my breast but a short time, when all pain left me, and I was enabled again to engage in the labors of the office. I would also state, that my sister residing in Steubenville, in this State, has received much benefit from its use. Yours, truly,

JOHN P. WORSTELL.

Massillon, Nov. 12, 1843.

It has been very beneficial in cases of weakness, such as pain and weakness in the stomach, weak limbs, lameness, affections of the spine, female weakness, &c. No female, subject to pain and weakness in the back or side, should be without it. Married ladies, in delicate situations, find great relief from constantly wearing this plaster.

The application of the Plaster between the shoulders has been found a certain remedy for Colds, Coughs, Pthisic and Lung Affections, in their primary stages. It destroys the inflammation by perspiration.

☞ Purchasers are advised that a mean counterfeit of this article is in existence.

CAUTION.—In order to prevent purchasers being imposed upon by a counterfeit article, particular attention is called to the following MARKS OF THE GENUINE:

1. The genuine is put up in smooth, engine-turned bottomed boxes, not soldered in.
2. The genuine has the engraved head of Jew David on the directions around the box, with the accompanying record of Court to E. Taylor, Rochester.

☞ For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.

Sept. 20, 1848. 34-Y

Blank Warrants for sale here.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT application will be made to the ensuing Session of the General Assembly of N. Carolina, for the passage of a law to incorporate "The Union Company," in Fayetteville.

Sept. 30, 1848. 35-3w

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to an order made at the last Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, the undersigned will expose to public sale at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Wednesday the 1st day of November next, TWO VALUABLE BRICK STORES on Hay Street, now occupied by Messrs. Wm. C. James & Co. and Wm. G. Matthews.

Terms of sale, 3, 6, and 9 months credit.

J. G. SHEPHERD,
Executor of T. L. Hybart.

September 30, 1848. 35-ts

MISS M. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL.

MISS BINGHAM will open her School in her new Residence on Old Street, on the 2d day of October. Instruction will be given in all branches usually taught in any Female Seminary. Hours of attendance from 9 o'clock A. M. till 1 P. M., and from 3 till 5 P. M., precisely. Particular attention will be given to the morals and manners of her Pupils.

Drawing and Painting will be taught in the interval, for which a separate charge will be made.

Sept. 11. 31-3m

NOTICE.

WE HEREBY forewarn all persons from trading for a Note or Bond made payable to Alexander A. Nicholson, or order, for the sum of Seventy-five Dollars, dated about the 22d August, 1842, with a credit of Ten Dollars, date not recollected, as we have given a new Note for the same, and said Nicholson is in possession of both, and the former Note we do not intend paying.

SARAH CAMERON.
DUNCAN CAMERON.
JAMES CLARK.

Richmond county, Sept. 9, 1848. 33-4w

Plants, Bulbous Roots, &c.

NOW is the proper time to order Plants, Bulbous Roots, &c. Those wishing to procure through the undersigned, will please hand in their orders. I will guarantee their genuineness. They are to come from Philadelphia.

JOHN M. ROSE.

Sept. 23, 1848. 34-3w

The Niagara Shower-Bath,

AN entirely new article for Shower-Bathing, with cold or warm water. A great and important improvement is made in this Shower-Bath over all others, by throwing the water immediately on the body without wetting the head, unless at the will or pleasure of the bather; but a greater point is gained by being enabled to bathe with warm water, which no other Shower Bath is adapted to—and most important of all, the Bath can be medicated without injury to the hair.

Many persons cannot take a cold bath—their case is met in this, as they can regulate the temperature of the water to suit their wish, and commence bathing at any season of the year without any unpleasant result. Ladies can have the advantage of bathing without wetting the head or covering the same.

The arrangements are simple and complete, and not liable to get out of order. The Bath can be adjusted to suit any height, from a small child to the tallest person. When the door is closed, the fixtures are hid, and the outside appearance is that of a neat piece of furniture.

They have received the approbation of several medical gentlemen: others are requested to call and examine them.

Manufactured by the Patentee,

EPHRAIM LARRABEE,
24 South Calvert street, Baltimore.

BATHING.—*Read what Armstrong says:*

Do not omit, ye who would health secure,
The daily fresh ablution, that shall clear
The sluices of the skin; enough to keep
The body sacred from indecent soil.
Still to be pure, even if it did not conduce
(As much as it does) to health, very greatly worth
Your daily pains; 'tis this adorns the rich;
The want of this is poverty's worst foe.
With this external virtue, age maintains
A decent grace; without it, youth and charms
Are loathsome.

Sept. 18, 1848. 34-Y

PRINTING TYPES

Are sold at Bruce's New York Type Foundry,

AT the following very low prices for approved six months' notes:

	Roman.	Title, &c.	Shaded, &c.
Pica per lb	30 cts.	52 cts.	90 cts.
Small Pica	32	56	95
Long Primer	34	60	100
Bourgeois	37	66	108
Brevier	42	74	120
Minion	48	84	132
Nonpareil	58	100	150
Agate	72	120	180
Pearl	108	160	220
Diamond	160	250	300

Larger sized Job Types are at proportionably low rates. Our Fancy Fonts are invariably charged by the pound and not by the font, and the prices are in no instance higher than the above. These prices, in consequence of increased facilities for manufacturing, are much reduced from former rates. A liberal discount for cash in hand at the date of the invoice.

Presses, Chases, Cases, Wood Type, Ink, &c. furnished at the lowest manufacturers' prices, either for cash or credit.

Our Specimen Book for 1848 is now ready for distribution to Printers, who will send for it, and contains many new articles that we have never before exhibited, such as Writing Flourishes, Ornaments, Ornamental Fonts, &c. of which we have an ample stock for the prompt execution of orders.

We are now preparing and will shortly have ready for sale, an original cut and very superior Running hand Script, suitable for printing circulars, &c.

Printers of newspapers who choose to publish this advertisement, including this note, three times before the 15th November 1848, and send us one of the papers, will be paid for it in type when they purchase from us, of our own manufacture, selected from our specimens, five times the amount of their bill.

For sale, several good second hand Cylinder and Platen Power Presses, Standing Presses, Hand Printing Presses, &c.

GEORGE BRUCE & CO.,
13 Chambers st., N. Y.

Sept. 19, 1848. 34-3w

"*'Tain't Like!*"—Cass had his portrait taken in his favorite attitude—standing with one hand in his pocket. Every body went to see it, and exclaimed, "Oh, how like him! It is the very picture of him!" An old farmer only dissented—"'Tain't—no it ain't!" responded the farmer.—Don't you see he has got his hand in his *own* pocket? 'Twould be as like again if he were painted along side of Uncle Sam, with his hand up to the elbow in *his* pocket!"

A Troublesome Congregation.—One Sunday, when the minister of Udney entered the kirk, he was no less surprised than indignant to find that "daft Jamie Fleming" had taken possession of the pulpit. "Come doon, Jamie," said his reverence. "Come ye up, sir," answered Jamie; "they're a stiffneckit and rebellious generation, sir, an'it will tack us baith to manage them."—*Liverpool Standard.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1848.

MORE DEMOCRATIC TESTIMONY.—The following is an extract from a letter, dated New Orleans, Sept. 13, which we find in the Norfolk Beacon of the 23d. The Beacon is a moderate Democratic paper, and the letter speaks for itself. It is a sufficient answer to those Locofoco papers which falsely assert that the Whigs support Gen. Taylor only because of his military achievements. The letter says,—

Having a few leisure days to spare from business, I determined to spend them at 'Pascagoula,' where Gen. Taylor and family have been sojourning for the last six weeks, for the benefit of fish and bathing. I selected that point *expressly* to see the General, and, if possible, to so draw him out, as to satisfy myself as to his capabilities for the great part which a large and respectable portion of the American people seem desirous that he shall act in the administration of our Government in the next four years. An opportunity was not long denied me; for the very next morning after my arrival, I encountered him, in his early stroll, on a remote part of the beach, which resulted in a desultory conversation of over an hour. In that interview he thoroughly satisfied me that gross injustice had been done both to his social and intellectual qualifications; and that he was any thing but the deficient man and statesman whom I was prepared to meet. I found his manner pleasing to fascination, and the quality of his discourse as unexceptionably adapted to the subjects under review as would be tolerated by the most rigid criticism. When it is reflected that I *cannot* vote for him consistently with my early and still cherished political teachings; and that I *shall* not vote for him, or any other Whig when opposed to a democrat who has passed the ordeal of a legitimate national convention, I can not surely be accused of any other feeling relating to him than that directly springing from a sense of justice. Were he a Democrat instead of a Whig, I would prefer him to Mr. Cass on every count composing the Republican decalogue; for I should expect them religiously administered, so far as rested with him, irrespective of party clamor or party dictation; but as he is a whig and Mr. Cass an *accepted* democrat, I must support the latter, and trust to time to unfold his orthodox pretensions. In short, if Gen. Taylor is not a profound statesman, he is as perfect an imitation of one, as far as I was able to judge, as the original himself; and it will be found difficult if not impracticable, take my word for it, to distinguish between them. He is either a much more learned man than he has credit for, or he has the faculty, which is the same thing, according to Doctor Johnson, "of readily finding in books what he wants, and understanding and judiciously applying what he sought for."

NEW PAPERS.—The number of newspapers in North Carolina has materially increased within the last year or two. There are now, we believe,

In Raleigh,	7	In Lincolnton,	1
Wilmington,	5	Milton,	1
Fayetteville,	2	Henderson,	1
Newbern,	2	Warrenton,	1
Washington,	2	Halifax,	1
Charlotte,	2	Weldon,	1
Hillsborough,	2	Edenton,	1
Rutherfordton,	2	Elizabeth City,	1
Wadesborough,	1	Tarborough,	1
Greensborough,	1	Pittsborough,	1
Salisbury,	1	Ashborough,	1
Asheville,	1	Orange county,	1

Of these 23 are Whig papers, 13 Locofoco, 2 Neutral, and 2 Religious. The increase within a year or two has been about one-third in number; and we are inclined to think that it is an increase attended with no loss of subscribers to the old established papers. This is an encouraging sign for the spread of information in our State.

Proposals are just issued, in addition to the above, for new papers in Smithfield, Raleigh, and Louisburg. The first to be published by Messrs. W. F. S. Alston and Wm. H. Campbell; the second by Daniel R. Goodloe; and the last by Messrs. F. K. Strother and Wm. W. Smith. The two first to be Whig in politics; the last neutral.

MEDICAL EDUCATION.—The Season for Medical Lectures is approaching, and our attention has been called to the very large number of our Southern young gentlemen who go to the Northern Institutions instead of those located in the South, where, the presumption is, they would be better instructed in the diseases peculiar to the South.—At the Medical University in Philadelphia, for the session of 1847–8, no less than 75 Students from North Carolina appeared, and doubtless there were at least as many more at the other Institutions in that city and in New York. About one-third of all the Students in that University were from North Carolina and Virginia. The drain of money from North Carolina for this object alone is probably nearly $100,000 a year,—a sum in itself of serious loss to the State. Why may not this sum be retained at home, instead of going to swell the already overgrown wealth of the North? If our young gentlemen would go to Richmond and Charleston, instead of Philadelphia and New York, these Southern Institutions would so flourish as not only to justify but to demand the establishment of a like one in North Carolina. We learn that the Richmond Medical College flourishes, in spite of this unnatural tendency to the North. The number of its Professors is seven.—It has a splendid new College Building, with Infirmary under the same roof; and the City Hospital and Alms House are always open to the Students.

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA HERALD.

Mr. Editor: There have been various routes, schemes and propositions, suggested for the purpose of connecting the waters of the Yadkin by canal with Little River, which empties into the Cape Fear River just above Fayetteville. The one perhaps most practicable to those who may embark in the undertaking, would be to take the water from the Yadkin at some fall above Chambers' Ferry, say some four or five miles above the mouth of Abbott's Creek, which would give the advantage of a ridge way, nearly level, to the Fair Grove settlement in Davidson county. From this point might be selected a level ridge route to Ashborough, interrupted only by one very small stream. From Ashborough to the head of Little River, a route may be had without crossing a single creek or branch, nearly every foot of which would be level.

One of the great advantages that a company would have in this undertaking, to say nothing of transportation and travel, would be that of cutting through the richest belt of the great gold region of the State; for the range of the Gold Hill veins, together with the silver mine and Leonard's Hill in Davidson, the Russell mine in Montgomery, the Hoover and Sawyer mines in Randolph, the Shields and Cagle mines in Moore, and many other veins which bid fair to yield handsome profits to capitalists, take a direction which would cross this route at right angles. These veins are usually found much nearer the surface of the earth than the ordinary depths of a canal, and in all probability would contribute much towards defraying the expense of such an undertaking.

The counties of New Hanover, Brunswick, Cumberland, Moore, Montgomery, Chatham, Randolph, Guilford, Davidson, Rowan, Davie, Surry, Wilkes and Ashe, would all be deeply interested in an undertaking of the kind passing through the sections of country here suggested. The route presents fewer obstructions than any other of equal length in the State. I have made these suggestions simply to call attention to the route. Perhaps a route equally good might be obtained from Hancock's Mill on Deep River, to the same point on the Yadkin.

QUINTON.

Sept. 15, 1848.

A SPEECH FROM GEN. TAYLOR.

The hospitalities got up by the residents and sojourners at Pass Christian, during Gen. Taylor's recent visit to that place, were followed up by a Barbecue, given to him by the citizens of Harrison county, Mississippi, on which day an Address, every way fitting the occasion, was made to him by the Hon. John Henderson, in behalf of the assembled company, in which the hazardous character and brilliant result of the Battle of Buena Vista were particularly dwelt upon, with a happy allusion to the share which the Mississippi Volunteers bore in that conflict.

To this Address Gen. Taylor replied in a speech, said to have been the longest that he ever made, which we find reported in the N. Orleans Picayune as follows:

It is with emotions of no ordinary embarrassment, Mr. Speaker, that I find myself called upon to respond to the cordial reception with which I have just been met by the authorities of Pass Christian and the citizens of Harrison county. I cannot, indeed, expect to do justice to the occasion, and feel especially less able to offer in adequate terms my acknowledgments for the very flattering language in which this greeting has been tendered by the talented citizen who has just addressed me. I can only, therefore, offer you my warmest thanks, and assure you that the style of my reception here is particularly grateful to my feelings. This simple and republican manner of meeting my fellow-citizens carries me back to the pleasant scenes of my early life. I was reared from infancy to early manhood in the West—among men of the most primitive tastes and republican simplicity. We there frequently met on occasions like this, to exchange freely our opinions on National and State affairs, and to devise measures for the defence of our borders, which at that day the General Government was sometimes unable to protect. On these occasions were often collected, too, those men of lion hearts and iron nerves who had not only aided the Father of our Country in achieving our independence, and stood by his side in many of his hard-fought battles, but who afterwards filled with honor to our country conspicuous places in our legislative bodies, both National and State. I have been educated in the simple and republican habits so happily illustrated in this scene, and do not expect to change them in my old days. You will then understand me when I assure you again that the manner of my reception here is more agreeable to my feelings and taste than could be all the pomp and pageantry of a reception at the most splendid Court of Europe.

The complimentary language in which you have been pleased to allude to my military services, which now embrace a period of more than forty years, and especially to the actions in which I have been engaged during that time, commencing with the defence of Fort Harrison, in 1812, and ending with the battle of Buena Vista, has awakened in me the most grateful emotions. I feel particularly gratified at the just tribute of praise which you have paid, in speaking of these services, to the gallant men whom I commanded on those occasions, and to whom I feel deeply indebted for our success. I claim nothing save the good fortune of being the leader of such men on the occasions referred to; and to their zeal in sustaining me, and to their bold hearts and strong arms are we indebted for our victories. The manner in which you have alluded to my being stripped of my troops on the Rio Grande, and to my being left, as it might seem, at the mercy of the enemy, just before the battle of Buena Vista, renders it proper, probably, that I should make a few remarks in relation to that matter. I received, at Victoria, while on my way to Tampico—a movement which I had advised the War Department I should make, for certain reasons—an order from the General-in-chief of the army, stripping me of the greater portion of my command, and particularly of regular troops and volunteers well instructed. This order was received by me with much surprise, and, I must confess, produced the strongest feelings of regret, mortification, and disappointment, as I knew that General Santa Anna was within striking distance of my line, with an army of 25,000, probably the best appointed men ever collected in Mexico. After putting most of the troops then with me at Victoria *en route* for Tampico—the larger portion of the commands at Monterey and Saltillo having been already withdrawn for the same ultimate destination—I was instructed to return to the former place, where it was expected I would remain on the defensive, with the small force then under my orders.

A few days after reaching that point I learned that the greatest alarm prevailed among the advance at Saltillo, in consequence of the capture at Encarnacion of Majors Borland and Gaines, with their party of about eighty picked men from the Arkansas and Kentucky cavalry—followed a few days afterwards by the capture of a detachment of picked men under Capt. Heady, also of the Kentucky cavalry. About the same time I received a communication from Gen. Wool, then commanding at Saltillo, urging me to join him with all the troops at my disposal, stating that Gen. Santa Anna was at least preparing, if he was not already *en route*, to strike a blow at Saltillo! I immediately joined Gen. Wool with 700 or 800 men, and a few days afterwards concentrated all the troops, which were generally encamped by regiments, and took my position at Agua Nueva, in order that all the officers might become better acquainted with each other and their duty, and that generally a more thorough system of discipline and instruction could be adopted to prepare all hands for service. While here, I was advised by the War Department and the General-in-chief to occupy Monterey. This advice I believed then, as I do now, was given at hazard, and in ignorance of my situation, of that of the enemy, and of the country. I declined to adopt it, and determined to fight the Mexican General immediately after he crossed the desert country, which lay just in my front, and before he could have time to refresh and re-organize his army, which I knew would be much worn-out and disordered by a march of 150 miles across this desert, without sufficient provisions and supplies, and with a great scarcity of water. In this determination, so far as I know, I was most cordially sustained by the officers of my command. About two weeks after taking my position at Agua Nueva, it was ascertained by my advanced parties that Santa Anna was at hand with his army. We then fell back to Buena Vista, a ranch some six miles in front of Saltillo, where we took up a strong position, and where we could easily communicate with our depot in the latter place. Upon this ground I determined to give battle. The enemy arrived in our front on the morning of the 22d, and summoned me to surrender at discretion about 1 o'clock of the same day. The summons was declined; and about 4 o'clock on that day the battle of Buena Vista commenced. The result of that affair is known to you all, and I shall not, therefore, trouble you with its details. All tried to discharge their duty to their country on that occasion, and some even did more than their duty. It would then, perhaps, be invidious to draw comparisons; but I must be permitted to say that, led on by their distinguished commander, the gallant Mississippi Volunteers, of whom you have just spoken so highly and so justly, performed well their part. They were the only volunteers with me who had met the enemy before—having acted as would become veteran troops in the conflicts about Monterey. I therefore calculated much upon their assistance on that eventful day, and I am happy here to say that my expectations were fully realized. Their ranks, thinned by the enemy's bullets, are more conclusive as to their good conduct than any thing I can now say.

The battle of Buena Vista, under the circumstances under which it was fought, was one of the most trying situations in which a soldier can be placed. I may say, indeed, that I fought that battle with a halter about my neck. I had been advised to fall back and occupy Monterey, which, as before stated, I declined, and had I been unsuccessful this advice would have been brought up in judgment against me. I declined that advice because I believed the result would have been as disastrous as a defeat. Had I fallen back to Monterey, the whole country about me, upon which I was greatly dependant for forage, would have flown to arms. Once confined in Monterey, the volunteers, to say nothing of the effects of the retreat upon them, would have become sickly and dispirited; and, deprived of all means of obtaining supplies, and particularly forage, I should soon have not had a dragoon or artillery horse in my command, and would therefore have been compelled ultimately to surrender, unless the siege could have been raised by the return of Gen. Scott from Vera Cruz with the troops under his command.

The battle of Buena Vista was fought on our side by about 450 regular troops and something upwards of 4,000 volunteers, while they were opposed by at least 20,000 of the enemy; and had we lost the day, I feel that the whole responsibility of the misfortune would have fallen upon my shoulders. Yet I do not wish here to censure those who placed us in that critical situation; whether they deserve blame or not I leave for others to determine. Those who had control over my fate in this transaction may have friends here present in whose good opinion I would not harm them. For my own part, I am satisfied to hope and believe that it was all the result of accident rather than of design on their part.

In conclusion, I beg to return to you, to my fellow-citizens of Harrison county, and particularly to my fair countrywomen here assembled, my heartfelt thanks for the cordial reception which they have this day extended to me.

[The New Orleans Delta states that the above admirable speech was entirely extemporaneous.]

TO THE FREEMEN OF VERMONT.

Holding myself responsible to my constituency for my official conduct, I deem an explanation of my course on a recent occasion due both to that constituency and myself. Much excitement seems to have occurred in relation to the bill for the establishment of a government in the newly-acquired territory, (commonly called the "Compromise Bill,") reported by the Select Committee of the Senate, of which committee I was a member; and some strictures, not very favorable, have been made in the public prints upon my connexion with that measure. I have never doubted that I could vindicate my conduct, on that occasion, in the judgment of all intelligent and impartial men. My reasons for concurring in that bill in the committee, and sustaining it in the Senate, were fully given on the floor of the Senate, but unfortunately my remarks were so imperfectly and inaccurately reported to the public as to give no intelligible representation of my views. Circumstances have delayed their publication in a more authentic and satisfactory form; but they will be laid before the public in a very few days, as published under my inspection.

In the meantime I avail myself of the earliest leisure, after being released from a most arduous and fatiguing session, to ask a suspension of opinion until the grounds of my action can be understood. At the same time it will not be improper to correct the very great misapprehension which has prevailed in relation to that measure. The bill was in the outset grossly misrepresented, and of course grossly misunderstood; and, to a very great extent, was condemned before its import and object were known.

I voted for that bill with a settled conviction that its effect would be the utter and absolute exclusion of slavery from all those territories. The sincerity of that conviction, and of my purpose to effect that exclusion, I venture to say no member of the Senate of any party doubts. That such would have been the effect of the bill had it become a law, so far as the legislation of Congress can effect that object, I maintain now. And I do so by a course of argument used in vindication of my course before the Senate, which no member of that body ventured to controvert. Its soundness was admitted by political friends and political opponents, by those who advocated and those who opposed the bill. An epitome will be given.

The bill, although a long one, contained but two allusions to the subject of slavery. The first was a prohibition to the Territorial Legislature to pass any law on the subject. The second gave an appeal from the Territorial Judiciary to the Supreme Court of the United States, in all cases where the question of slavery was introduced. The objectionable features of the bill, if they exist at all, must be found in one or both of these provisions.

Slavery (by which I mean African slavery) was abolished in all territories of Mexico,

1st. By a decree of Guerrera, while Dictator, in the year 1829. This was done in the course of a revolution, and might perhaps be considered abrogated by a counter revolution.

2dly. By the constitution of 1834.

3dly. By a decree of the Mexican Congress of the 5th of April, 1837. This decree has been obtained from the Department of State, and has been published in the various newspapers of the country. It is not deemed necessary to repeat it here.

4thly. The Mexican Government was bound by a treaty with Great Britain not to allow slavery in any of the territories of the republic; which of course prohibits its restoration.

Such was the law of New Mexico and California when the cession to the United States took place. By the law of nations and the civilized world, the laws of a conquered or ceded territory, so far, at all events, as they relate to right of property and private rights, remain in force until superseded by the legislation of the acquiring Power, or, in other words, until that Power enacts new laws. If authority is demanded for this position, it may be found in the late decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Henderson *vs.* Poindexter, 12th Peters's Reports.

The decree of the Mexican Congress of the 5th April, 1837, was, therefore, in force when the bill of the committee was reported to the Senate, *and is in force yet.* What, then, did the committee's bill propose? It did not propose to repeal the local law of those provinces, but, on the contrary, prohibited the local legislature from changing it. This prohibition originated with me. *I was the first to suggest it, and I did so with a view to perpetuate the existing laws of those provinces which prohibit slavery.* Little did I imagine at that moment that I was exposing myself to the charge of misrepresenting my constituency or advocating the extension of slavery.

But there is another principle which may be noticed here. Slavery is a local institution, existing only by positive law. It cannot be transferred to a jurisdiction where no such law exists. The consequence is that a slave taken by his master into a free State becomes free. The case would be the same with a *fugitive* slave were it not for the provision for his surrender under the constitution of the United States, which was introduced into that instrument because, without it, the relation of master and slave would not be recognised in a free State. The result is that a slave taken into one of these Territories would become free.

The bill, then, would exclude slavery as effectually as the legislation of Congress can do. It is full as effectual to this purpose as the Wilmot Proviso. The language of that Proviso is, that slavery shall not be permitted in these Territories; that of the bill is, slavery is now prohibited there by law. Let that law remain. It shall not be altered.

The bill has been represented as settling nothing; as leaving every thing at loose ends; as really prohibiting the people from excluding slavery if they would. All this may be said, *so long as the existing law of those Territories is kept out of sight.* Nay, if one assume that the previous law there sanctioned slavery, much more might be said. The bill then would perpetuate slavery.—But the effect of the bill is to be judged by reference to the state of things upon which it is to operate. It is all-important to know what that law is which is not to be changed. If it exclude slavery, and is confirmed and perpetuated by the bill in question, how can it be said that the bill authorizes the extension of slavery? How can slavery be introduced there consistently with this bill? And how can I be charged with abandoning the principles or misrepresenting the sentiments of my constituents?

Another egregious error in regard to this bill is the idea that Congress endeavored to throw off their duty and their responsibility upon the Supreme Court; that the bill would call in the Supreme Court to do their duty. This is a great mistake. The bill *refers* nothing to that Court. It does not mention or allude to that Court, except as it provides for an appeal from the judicial tribunal proposed to be established in the Territories, to the Supreme Court. It attempts to confer no legislative power on that Court; but, as I have endeavored to show, it proposed to exert the full legislative power of Congress to the exclusion *of* slavery, by sanctioning and perpetuating the existing prohibition. What, then, is left to the Court? It is this: Certain Southern gentlemen, at the head of whom is Mr. Calhoun, insist that the constitution guaranties to the people of the South their property in slavery; that, if they choose to go to the Territories with their slaves, the guaranty would protect that property there. They, of course, insist that, as the constitution is in force in these newly-acquired Territories, it overrides and annuls the local law; and further, that Congress has no power to interfere with this property in the Territories, *or exclude it therefrom;* that the Wilmot proviso, if enacted by Congress, would be unconstitutional and void, and that the ordinance of 1787 is equally so.

Now, if these gentlemen are right, all our legislation, by way of prohibiting slavery, goes for nought. Certain it is, Congress cannot repeal the constitution; nor can they determine its construction. This is in its nature a judicial question, entrusted by the constitution to the supreme judicial tribunal; and there it must remain. We deny the doctrine of Mr. Calhoun, absolutely and totally. My own views of that question were fully expressed in a reply to Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Berrien.—That reply will soon be laid before the public, in connexion with my remarks on the bill in question.

Disagreeing as we do upon this question, there is but one tribunal which can decide between us, and that is the Supreme Court. The committee, therefore, left that question where they found it, and where they were obliged to leave it. We had, as we believed, exhausted the legislative power; the judicial we could not assume. We had framed a bill which we thought effectual; its constitutionality, if it passed, was a matter to be determined by another department.

The error probably grew out of the remarks of Mr. Clayton, which were not fully understood.—He remarked that the whole controversy was left to the Supreme Court. That was true, because the controversy was reduced to the simple constitutional question. Mr. Clayton, I have reason to know, regarded the bill as I did, and, considering the only remaining question to be the validity of our law, he very properly treated the determination of that tribunal as all that remained to be done to close the whole controversy.

All that the committee could do in reference to this question was to see that it should not be left to the final determination of the territorial judges appointed by the President. This they did, by providing an appeal, in all cases involving this question, to the Supreme Court.

The result of the whole matter is, that the bill excluded slavery from the Territories, so far as the legislative power could effect it. Whether Congress possessed the power to do so, was a question left where the Constitution had placed it.

What more we could have done I have yet to learn. The Wilmot proviso would not have been, in my judgment, more efficient. That proviso would not have passed the Senate. Its very name had become odious to the South. It professes to proceed upon the authority of Congress alone, without regard to the wishes of the people of the Territories. The Southern doctrine has always been that this subject should be left to them. This bill of the committee, while it secured the object of the North by excluding slavery, at the same time conformed, in a measure, to Southern views, as it adopted and perpetuated the laws which the people of the Territories have previously enacted. Southern gentlemen could sustain one, but not the other. For myself, considering the practical result to be the same in both cases, I felt at liberty to adopt that form which promised success, rather than that in which defeat was certain.

SAMUEL S. PHELPS.

MIDDLEBURY, AUG. 29, 1848.

We can swallow the whole of Mexico without being hurt by it.

Cass in the Senate.

No doubt at all of it. Let Mexico be divided out into "ten rations," and you would swallow them all in a day and think nothing of it.—*Lou. Journal.*

Will the "Standard" favor its readers with any letter from Gen. Butler, the Loco Foco candidate for Vice President, giving his views on the extension of slavery, and pledging himself to give the casting vote, in the United States' Senate, against the Wilmot Proviso? Some of his friends are anxious to see *that document!*—*Raleigh Register.*

A DEMOCRATIC DEFENCE OF MR. FILLMORE.

AGAINST THE CHARGE OF ABOLITIONISM.

We copy the following from the Richmond Times. Mr. Patton, therein alluded to, is one of the leading Democrats of that State.

John M. Patton.—This gentleman, who is now distinguishing himself by his extraordinary zeal in behalf of the Northern man of the Lakes, and in opposition to Mr. and Fillmore, has again unburdened himself of a speech, before the Democratic Association of this city. It will be recollected that a short time since he offered a long series of resolutions to the Democratic Association, chiefly, if not entirely, aimed at Mr. Fillmore. These resolutions, we understand, after an animated speech by the mover, were unanimously adopted. The Buffalo letter, as it is called, was severely denounced, and the Gayle letter proclaimed not to remove the objections against Mr. Fillmore,—and while it was asserted that the Democratic Association would readily acknowledge that Mr. Fillmore's sentiments were such as given in the letter to Governor Gayle, that the charge against Mr. Fillmore remained in full force, that he was in favor of abolishing the internal slave trade. These resolutions, and a report of Mr. Patton's speech, were published in the Richmond Enquirer. The hunters, who for a moment seemed to have been put off the scent by the appearance of *the Gayle letter*, having the cue thus given them, opened again with loud cry and renewed zeal upon what has been called by leading papers *the Buffalo hunt.* Democrats swore that Fillmore was a recorded Abolitionist, and Whigs were denounced for venturing to suggest that Mr. Fillmore was not so unsound on the internal slave trade as his opponents represented.

It seems, however, that they are again at fault. Mr. Patton has again spoken, but we doubt much whether his speech afforded much comfort to the Democratic Association. We give his own language, as reported in the Enquirer, as furnishing the best reply to Mr. Patton's former speech and resolutions.

We extract from the Enquirer's report of Mr. Patton's speech:

"Mr. Patton being called on, remarked that he had desired to say something on the Abolition position of Mr. Fillmore, especially as a new phase had been put upon it by a late New York letter of Mr. F. to Mr. Brooks, which he had just seen this morning. Mr. P. proceeded as follows:

"When I offered, at the last meeting of this Association, certain resolutions in reference to the opinions of Mr. Fillmore on the subject of abolition, I believed that a fair interpretation of his letter to Governor Gayle justified the inference—taking the letter together—that he had not intended by that letter to indicate any change of the opinions he had expressed in his letter to the anti-slavery society of Buffalo in 1838, or those indicated by his votes in Congress. I still think that such *was* the fair inference from that letter.

"Undoubtedly, however, Mr. Fillmore has the right to declare his intention to go farther, and to disclaim any change of opinion on these subjects, or any of them. *And I think he is entitled to the benefit of any such declaration.*

"Inasmuch as I am not knowingly doing injustice to a political opponent, I think it due to Mr. Fillmore, as well as to myself, to avow on this public matter, that, while I think this Association were warranted by his own public acts and declarations, not then disavowed or qualified, but apparently referred to and reaffirmed by him, in attributing to him the opinion that Congress had power to interfere with the slave trade between the States, and that it ought to exercise that power, *yet that it is due to truth, candor and fair dealing to say, and I do it freely and cheerfully, that we have now no warrant in imputing to him such an opinion.* He has plainly and distinctly avowed a change of opinion on the subject, and declares that that change in his opinion, or rather his present opinion, was produced by the opinion of Judge McLean in the celebrated Mississippi case—in which he says, with not precise accuracy, that Judge Taney concurred. That opinion, he says, he concurred with, and he considered that one of these opinions to have settled the question, and that such has been his opinion ever since. I have examined that case, and while it is proper to say that the judgment of the Court did not turn upon the question whether Congress had the power to interfere with the slave trade between the States, yet, *incidentally*, the opinions of both Judge McLean and Judge Taney (though on somewhat different reasoning) *were clear and express that Congress had no such power.* Only one Judge, Judge Baldwin, expressed a different opinion. *I have no hesitation, therefore, in saying that Mr. Fillmore is entitled to the benefit of this acknowledgment of a change of opinion. I have no right to question his sincerity, or that his change of opinion is honest and conscientious.*

"I shall not imitate the example of those who deny, and I have no doubt honestly, reflect upon the change which Mr. Cass says his opinion has undergone upon a kindred subject, as not sincere and conscientious.

"So much, therefore, of the resolutions referred to, as imputes to Mr. Fillmore, as an existing ground of objection to his being voted for, his opinion that Congress has power and ought to exercise it of preventing the removal and sale of slaves from one State to another, I desire to be considered, so far as I am concerned, as being withdrawn, and acknowledged to be no longer well founded."

Mr. Patton, after these remarks, cited certain instances in which he thought that Mr. Fillmore was shown by his votes to be unsound on the slavery question. These objections have been before made and answered.

We have not space or time to-day, to enter fully into this subject. We think Mr. Patton's speech calculated to do the Southern Whig party much service; we would be pleased to hear from him again. Perhaps a more minute examination of the congressional course of Mr. Fillmore may induce him to make as full an acknowledgment of his error in his last charges as he has made in regard to the Buffalo letter. We cannot forbear, however, to give the following further extract from Mr. Patton's speech, and to accompany it with a statement deduced from the record—we extract again from the Enquirer:

"On the 21st of March, 1842, Mr. Giddings moved a series of resolutions, of which we give the following:

"These resolutions being read, the previous question was moved by Mr. Ward; when a motion was made by Mr. Everett, that the resolutions do lie on the table; which motion was decided in the negative—yeas 53, nays 125."

"Messrs. FILLMORE, GIDDINGS and SLADE, who voted against the motion that the resolutions do lie on the table, gave that vote because they were not satisfied with a simple READING of the resolutions, but because they desired the House to take some ACTION upon them,—they wish to have an opportunity of DEBATING them, and thus further to agitate and excite the country, and to insult the Congress and the Constitution of the United States."

Now it does so happen, that, upon this motion to lay these resolutions upon the table, Mr. Fillmore voted in the negative, *along with the Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency*, WM. O. BUTLER, together with such Southern Democrats as Archibald H. Arrington, Edw'd J. Black, Linn Boyd, Aaron V. Brown, Green W. Caldwell, John Campbell, Reuben Chapman, Walter Coles, Mark A. Cooper, Edward Cross, John R. J. Daniel, Jno. Dawson, John C. Edwards, Wm. M. Gwinn, Wm. A. Harris, Isaac E. Holmes, Geo. W. Hopkins, Edmund W. Hubard, Robert M. T. Hunter, Cave Johnson, Abraham McClellan, James J. McKay, Jno. Thompson Mason, Francis W. Pickens, R. Barnwell Rhett, Ben. G. Shields, Wm. Smith, Lewis Steenrod, Thos. D. Sumter, Jacob Thompson, Hopkins L. Turney, Harvey M. Watterson, and Henry A. Wise.—[House Journal, p. 567, 2d Session 27th Congress.]

Why did not Mr. Patton state, as in common fairness he should have done, that Mr. Butler voted together with Mr. Fillmore on this motion?

The Richmond Whig adds the following, in allusion to the same speech of Mr. Patton:—

But there is a sequel to this history which Mr. Patton has taken very good care to keep out of view. From the House Journal (pp. 939-40) we learn that three months after, viz: on the 19th June, 1848:

"Mr. Fillmore, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill (No. 483) for the relief of claimants to indemnities received from the British Government for loss of slaves from on board the Comet and the Encomium, at Nassau, Bahamas; which bill was read a first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow."

From the same Journal (3d session p. 312) we learn that on the 3d February, 1843, this bill was passed, and the title of it changed to "An act for the relief of William Seiden, Treasurer of the United States." On the 11th of the same month, this bill was returned from the Senate with amendments; a motion was made to lay it on the table, by Mr. Calhoun, but failed; the amendments were concurred in, and the title of the bill was read as at first reported by Mr. Fillmore. Mr. Giddings here made a motion to reconsider the Senate's amendment: Mr. Weller moved to lay that motion on the table; and it was carried in the affirmative, Mr. Fillmore voting *yea*, and Messrs. Adams, Giddings, Slade, Gates and Mattocks in the negative.

Mr. Francis E. Rives has been in the habit of denouncing Mr. Fillmore as an abolitionist, and producing his votes in company with Slade and Giddings to prove it. We cannot imagine what he will say when he finds his friend, Councillor Patton, standing on the identical platform with Mr. Giddings. That worthy, at the Worcester Free Soil Convention in June last, denounced Mr. F. for precisely the same offence, for which he is here denounced by Councillor Patton; viz: for his course in the case of the Creole.

We understand the game of the enemy perfectly well. They know that their own candidate cannot bear scrutiny. They wish to divert attention from him, and they feel that unless they can draw the South off, upon abolition, he must inevitably go by the board. They do not believe these charges against Mr. Fillmore; but they answer the purpose of drawing attention from Mr. Cass. Let them not be deceived however. The Whigs do not mean to be diverted in this manner.

FOR THE REGISTER.

Mr. Editor: I was conversing with a Whig a few days since, and told him I had been informed that Mr. Badger, one of our U. S. Senators voted for the Oregon bill, *with the Wilmot Proviso in it!* He denied it, and stated that perhaps my informant meant to say, that David S. Reid, our late candidate for Governor, and Mr. Daniel, our present member of Congress, *had given such votes.* I told him this could hardly be so, and if true I have been greatly *deceived*, and so have many Democrats in my section in relation to this whole matter. I want to know the truth. Did Mr. B. give such a vote? and did Mr. Reid and Mr. Daniel? Give the particulars of their votes and send a copy of your paper to ———

S. E. H.—a Democrat.

Sept. 17, 1848.

Our readers may judge from the above, how utterly reckless the Loco Foco party are becoming in their assertions. Such new manifestations are but on a par with their baseless charges against our candidate for the Vice Presidency, and their equally baseless declarations as to Gen. Cass' consistency and soundness upon the question of Slavery.

S. E. H. has been grossly deceived. We will answer his interrogatories as briefly as possible. In the first place, Mr. Badger *did not* vote for the Oregon bill with the Wilmot Proviso in it—and the man who has temerity enough to make such an assertion, would hardly scruple at any enormity. If worthy of such notice, some honest fellow should find out if his nose is as elastic as his principles. It is hardly necessary to append the proof; but that there may be no shrinking out of the matter, here it is:

The Oregon Bill passed the House of Representatives with the Wilmot Proviso in it. When it reached the Senate, the Missouri Compromise was affixed, extending the Compromise line of 36° 30' to the Pacific, for which Mr. Badger voted. It was sent back to the House for concurrence in the amendment. That body refused to concur, by nearly a strict Northern and Southern vote. When the bill was returned, Mr. Benton (a Loco Foco leader) moved that the Senate *recede* from its amendment. This course was equivalent to an endorsement of the Bill as it then stood—*with the Wilmot Proviso in it.* This after a long and excited debate, was carried by a vote of 29 to 25, but two Senators representing slaveholding States (Benton and Houston) and they *Democrats*, voting for it. We give the vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Baldwin, BENTON, Bradbury, Breese, Bright, Cameron, Clarke, Corwin, Davis, of Mass., Dayton, Dickinson, Dix, Dodge, DOUGLASS, Felch, Fitzgerald, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Hannegan, HOUSTON, Niles, Phelps, Miller, Spruance, Upham, Walker, Webster—29.

Nays—Messrs Atchison, BADGER, Bell, Berrien, Borland, Butler, Calhoun, Davis, of Miss., Downs, Foote, Hunter, Johnson, of Md., Johnson, of Louisiana, Johnson, of Geo., Lewis, Mangum, Mason, Metcalfe, Rusk, Sebastian, Turney, Underwood, Westcott, Yulee—25.

Secondly, Messrs. Reid and Daniel *did vote*, at the session of Congress before the last, FOR the Oregon bill, *having the Wilmot Proviso in it!* In order that there may be no *sneaking* here, likewise, we give the list of Southern Democrats who voted for the Bill, as their names are recorded upon the House Journal, to-wit:

Messrs. James B. Bowlin, Lynn Boyd, W. G. Brown, L. B. Chase, Howell Cobb, Alvan Cullom, JOHN R. J. DANIEL, George S. Houston, Joseph Johnson, Geo. W. Jones, John Lumpkin, JAS. J. McKAY, Barclay Martin, Timothy Pilsbury, DAVID S. REID, F. P. Stanton, John W. Tibbats, John S. Phelps, Leonard H. Sims, and Jacob Thompson. At the last session the only Southern Democrats who voted for the Oregon bill with the Wilmot proviso were George W. Jones and Andrew Johnson.

Having shown, by the record, that these Loco Foco statements are gross and wilful misrepresentations of truth, we will inform S. E. H., in conclusion, of a fact that *is* true, viz: JAMES K. POLK, *the Democratic President, approved this Oregon Bill, with the Wilmot Proviso in it!* Gen. Cass is pledged to follow in his footsteps, if elected! Will you—*can* you support him?—*Raleigh Register.*

From the Richmond Whig.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 28th.

To the Editors:

"Gentlemen: I send you an article from the Newark Morning Eagle—a daily Locofoco newspaper, which has a larger circulation than any other of the same political complexion in this State. From this article, you will learn the mode in which the Locofocos of this section carry on the campaign. They head their calls for Cass and Butler meetings with "CASS AND LIBERTY"—"CASS AND FREE SOIL," &c.—and invite "ALL OPPOSED TO SLAVERY EXTENSION," "ALL OPPOSED TO SOUTHERN DICTATION," &c. They have obtained, and are publishing, Gen. Taylor's "BILLS OF SALE" FOR THE NEGROES HE HAS PURCHASED, IN STARING CAPITALS, and urging the simple fact, that HE IS A SLAVEHOLDER, as conclusive evidence that he is OPPOSED TO THE WILMOT PROVISO. They say that Cass's Nicholson letter WAS WRITTEN TO OBTAIN THE NOMINATION merely—that when he is once elected, he will use his influence TO ABOLISH SLAVERY, for he has declared that he "DEPRECATES ITS EXISTENCE IN PRINCIPLE, AND PRAYS FOR ITS ABOLITION EVERYWHERE!" They say, moreover, that this "Nicholson letter" will prove to the South what the "KANE LETTER" DID TO THE NORTH—MERELY A GULL TRAP.

In order that the picture of the Democratic method of canvassing in New Jersey may be as complete as we can make it, we subjoin the extract from the Eagle alluded to in the letter of our correspondent:

Mr. Morse's Remarks.—"The remarks of Mr. Morse at the great Democratic rally at Washington Hall, on Tuesday evening, were conclusive on one point, and that is this:—Southern Democrats generally are not in favor of the extension of Slavery into territory which is now free. And all the hub-bub which has been raised by Mr. Van Buren and his mongrel party on the subject, will therefore amount to nothing. It is well known that most of the large slaveholders at the South are "Whigs," and hence it was that they were so anxious to secure the nomination of Zachary Taylor, who can daily point to *two hundred and eighty* LIVING PLEDGES that he will maintain the most ultra views of the Southern Whigs on the Slavery question. * * * Mr. Morse stated distinctly and emphatically, that the Southern Democracy did not desire the further extension of Slavery, and that they were ready and willing to join with the Democracy of the North in a fair compromise of the much agitated question.

"Democrats of New Jersey, you have in Lewis Cass a man whose interests are Northern, whose associations are Northern, and who, if elected, will be true to every right of every Northern freeman.—But above all, he is a National Candidate, and will be found true to the Constitution and the Union. But how is it with Gen. Taylor? He is the candidate of Southern slaveholders, who, in nominating him, were influenced by the fact that he is of them and for them. Proof is abundant on this point. Mr. Benjamin, a prominent "Whig," affirmed in a speech at Baton Rouge, Gen. Taylor's own residence, that the old General was '*all right*' upon the Slavery question, adding, "I CAN ASSURE MY FELLOW CITIZENS HERE, THAT TAYLOR WILL PROMPTLY VETO ANYTHING LIKE THE WILMOT PROVISO. THE INTERESTS OF THE SOUTH ARE SAFE IN HIS HANDS."

☞ "Should we acquire territory beyond the Rio Grande—and east of the Rocky Mountains—it is still more impossible that a majority of the people would consent to *re-establish* slavery. They are themselves a colored population, and among them the NEGRO does not belong socially to an inferior race. Beyond the Rio Grande Slavery *will not pass*—not only because it is forbidden by law, but because *the colored race preponderates in the ratio of ten to one over the whites;* and holding as they do the government and most of the Offices in their possession, THEY WILL NOT PERMIT THE *ENSLAVEMENT* OF ANY PORTION OF THE COLORED RACE."

Cass' Letter to Nicholson.

Gen. Quitman addressed a large Democratic meeting at Natchez on the 9th. In allusion to Gen. Taylor, he said that he would not say one word against him, even if he could; but that he could not, as his private character was unexceptionable, and his military one glorious.

Anecdote.—The following perfectly characteristic anecdote of Gen. Taylor is related by the Staunton (Va.) Spectator:

The old Hero was asked on one occasion by a lady, what he meant, in saying he was not an ultra Whig? His reply was—"Madam—I have been called upon to pass through three wars since I joined the army. In the war of 1812, I saw both parties represented on the battle-field, and even in my little command at Fort Harrison, they stood shoulder to shoulder. I saw the Whig and the Democrat lie down in the swamps of Florida, and in the morning rise up to their posts of duty; and again I saw them rise not up, but together lie in the embrace of death! I have seen the Whig and the Democrat again, side by side, on the banks of the Rio Grande. I saw them both stand together at the cannon's mouth at Monterey—and again on the bloody field of Buena Vista—and both looked up to the same star-spangled banner. The Whig and Democrat spread the same tent upon the sand banks at Vera Cruz, and together marched to the Halls of the Montezumas at their country's call. And, at last, I have seen the Whig and Democrat returning home, with constitutions broken and health impaired, TO DIE—and seeing these things, *I could not find it in my heart to proscribe men for mere political differences!*"

Let our opponents, then, twit us as much as they please in regard to the "No-Partyism" of our candidate. We like him all the better for what they so much dislike. He is an honest man, and a good Whig, zealously devoted to the preservation of the checks and balances of the Constitution, and he will give us a pure administration of the Government. This is all we want.

FROM THE N. C. ARGUS.

WHIG MEETING.

A meeting of the Whigs of Richmond and the adjoining counties, was called at Rockingham, on Wednesday, the 27th of September, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of holding a Mass meeting of the Whigs at some suitable point in the Pee Dee country between this time and the Presidential Election.

On motion of Gen. A. Dockery, Alexander Little, Esq., of Anson county, was called to the chair; and on motion of Col. John W. Cameron, the meeting was farther organized by the appointment of John W. Covington, as Secretary.

After the objects of the meeting had been briefly but clearly explained by the chairman, on motion of Gen. Dockery, the question, Shall the Whigs of Richmond and the adjoining counties hold a Mass Meeting at some suitable place in the *Pee Dee* region of country, between this time and the Presidential Election? was put by the chair and unanimously carried; when

On motion of Gen. A. Dockery, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the Whigs of Richmond and the adjoining counties hold a General Mass Meeting at Little's Mills, (formerly Steele's) in the upper end of Richmond county, on Thursday the 19th day of October next, to which the citizens of this and the adjoining counties are respectfully invited, without distinction of party.

On motion of Col. W. L. Steele, it was

Resolved, That a Committee of twelve persons be appointed by the Chairman to select the particular spot for holding the said meeting, in the immediate vicinity of said Mills, and to make all necessary arrangements for the same.

In pursuance of this resolution, the following persons were appointed as said Committee:—James D. Pemberton, Presly N. Stanback, Hampton Le Grand, William P. Stanback, Nathan Bowdon, John Little, and Isaac E. Ewing, of Richmond; S. V. Simons, A. W. Chambers, and Col. W. G. Smith, and William Little, of Anson.

On motion of Gen. Dockery,

Resolved, That a Committee of Correspondence be appointed by this meeting to invite distinguished gentlemen from a distance, to attend and address said Mass Meeting.

The Resolution having been put, and carried in the affirmative, on motion of James Banks, Esq., the following gentlemen were chosen, viz:—Col. John W. Cameron and A. Little, Esq., of Anson; Gen. A. Dockery and Col. W. L. Steele, of Richmond, and A. R. Kelly, Esq., of Moore.

It was then ordered, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the N. C. Argus and the Fayetteville Observer; and on motion of Gen. Dockery, the meeting adjourned to meet at Little's Mills on Thursday the 19th of October next.

A. LITTLE, Chairman.

J. W. COVINGTON, Secretary.

"FREE SOIL" MEETING IN ORANGE.

A Free Soil meeting was held at Cane Creek Cotton Factory, in Orange county, the 16th inst., at which the leading principles set forth in the Platform of the Buffalo Free Soil Convention were avowed and adopted—a State Convention of the friends of said Platform and of the election of Martin Van Buren and Charles F. Adams called at Jamestown, on the 13th October inst., to form an Electoral Ticket, &c., and fifty delegates appointed by the chairman to said Convention.

The fact of an attempt at organization, in a respectable quarter, shows a state of Barnburner opinion and feeling in our neighborhood which was not anticipated, and which, we conceive, entitles the movement to some remark. We apprehend no very extensive development of the doctrine, so far as its operation upon the approaching election is concerned. It will be chiefly confined to particular neighborhoods, and to a peculiar circle; but it will interfere—to what extent we are unable to say—with the old party vote. They are not themselves so wild in their fancies as to dream of the success of a Van Buren ticket in North Carolina! Indeed, we presume, that a ticket for him cannot be formed in the State.

A belief has been suggested, that the movement originated under the influence of Mr. Cass's friends, for the purpose of defeating Gen. Taylor's election. Of this we know nothing; but it is not at all impossible in the annals of political intrigue, and that honest men are made dupes of without suspecting the moving cause. We can see one thing with half an eye:—Mr. Cass's friends cannot hide their rejoicing at the movement!—*Greensbo. Pat.*

From the Boston Courier.

Gen. Taylor's Modesty.—Many Democratic papers ridicule Gen. Taylor's *humble idea of himself*, and seem to think it a great disqualification. They "do err, not knowing the" book of wisdom, which plainly says—"*Seest thou a man wise in his own conceit?* there is more hope of a *fool* than of *him.*"

How the domineering of Gen. Cass, in Congress, contrasts with the modesty of Gen. Taylor's reports from the field!

Consternation among the Office-holders.—The Washington Union gives forth unmistakable signs of terror having seized upon the office-holders. That great and profitable concern—the head and front of the office-holding class in this country—is keenly alive, just in proportion to the vast personal stake which it has in the issue, to every symptom of popular feeling. Receiving from the public Treasury $270,000 a year as the Executive organ, it trembles all over at every sign of an uprising among the people. The increasing venom, as the election approaches, which the Executive paper exhibits towards Gen. Taylor, is to our minds a most cheering sign.—Winning people laugh—it is the losers, who rave and swear. The Executive organ and $270,000 per annum are about to part company!—*Richmond Whig.*

It appears that the Governor of Texas has appointed a Judge for New Mexico, (Judge Howard,) who has gone up there to open his Court at Santa Fe!

This proceeding of the Governor of Texas is founded on the claim set up that the boundary of Texas extended to the Rio Grande, when it was admitted into the Union. As this claim was made one of the pretences for going to war with Mexico, it is certainly not in the mouth of those who declared for the Rio Grande boundary, to gainsay the right of Texas to all that portion of New Mexico lying this side of the Rio Grande, and of consequence must admit that she is perfectly justifiable in appointing Judges and other officers for it.

Baltimore Patriot.

NEW ROUTE TO CHINA.—A writer in the National Intelligencer draws attention to the route projected by the Hon. Thomas Butler King, of Georgia, by which the trade of China may be brought within twenty days of New York, and within thirty-two days of Liverpool, instead of four months, as at present. It is by way of Memphis, Tennessee, thence by rail road 1500 miles only, to Monterey, in California, and thence from Monterey 5400 miles by sea, to Shanghae, in China. The only thing wanting in the enterprize, (and it must be confessed that it is no trifle.) is the rail road from Memphis to Monterey. Being the nearest possible route to China, as well for the whole of Europe as for the United States, the advantage of this trade with that populous Empire, now amounting to probably a hundred millions of dollars a year, would seem to make the cost of such a rail road dwindle to insignificance. The writer says.—

"From Memphis to Monterey, which is on a direct line, is fifteen hundred miles. This, to be sure, will be a great undertaking; but, in view of the value of the trade, the necessity of having access to our lately acquired possessions of Santa Fe, a rich mining country, and near the line of Mexico, where we must necessarily have stations of troops, to the Pacific; the great value of property of our citizens in whaling enterprise, now not less than four hundred vessels, valued at more than twenty-five millions of dollars, with almost a monopoly of trade to perhaps more than five hundred millions of people, the completion of this rail road, although so long, would be quite probable and practicable to a great and wealthy nation, who it is said have seven hundred and thirty-six vessels employed in the Pacific, with those in the Chinese trade, requiring 24,560 officers and seamen, needing the protection of their country.

"Shanghae is a port in China of immense trade, near which the most of the teas and silks are produced, from which port the teas have heretofore been shipped, in Chinese junks, six hundred miles to Canton, where the teas have usually been sold at an advance of twenty per cent. on the cost at Shanghae, which is in a direct line with Memphis and Monterey on the Pacific; from which port of Shanghae, in 1844, 20,000 bales of raw silk, of from 1,500,000 to 1,800,000 pounds, were shipped; also, silk goods, quicksilver, China-ware, &c."

POLITICAL NOTICE.

In consequence of the Mass Meeting to be held at Steele's Mills, on the 19th of October, at which I intend to be present, I shall not address the people of Stanly and Montgomery on the 18th and 19th, the days appointed, but shall address such of my fellow citizens as may meet me at Ashborough, Randolph county, on the 21st of October; and also at the house of James M. Taily, Bear Creek, Chatham county, on Monday the 23d.

J. WINSLOW.

COTTON YARNS.

THE YARNS of the Union Mill, Fayetteville, are offered, wholesale and retail, at the lowest market prices, at the Store of Mallett & Huske, Person Street, opposite the Cape Fear Bank, and at the Book Store of E. J. Hale.

October 9.

MINIATURE PAINTING.

MISS NEWBY begs leave to announce that she is prepared to take MINIATURES, on Ivory, for those who may desire them, and flatters herself she will be able to give satisfaction.

She may be found at the residence of Mrs. Cochran, on Green street, near Eccles's Bridge, where Specimens may be seen, terms made known, &c.

Oct. 2, 1848.

ANOTHER HOME CERTIFICATE.

Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry.

It all it professes to be, the greatest Medicine in the known world. Of all the cures that have ever been recorded, we may safely say the annals of medicine can not furnish one to surpass this, which now stands as a living proof of the curability of Consumption, even when life had been despaired of.

DR. SWAYNE—Dear Sir:—For the good of the public I feel myself in duty bound to testify to the great cure which your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry performed on me. For my part I feel as if every body ought to know it. I was afflicted with a violent cough, spitting of blood, night sweats, hoarseness, and soreness of the voice indicating an alarming state of disease; my appetite was gone, and my strength had so far failed me, that my friends and physician were persuaded I could not survive many days. My sister, who was my anxious care taker, made inquiry where she would be likely to procure most certain relief. She was told that if Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry failed in the cure, my life was then hopeless. Your medicine was immediately procured, and the first bottle gave relief; and by the time I had commenced the sixth bottle, my cough had left me, and my strength much improved. In short, it has made a perfect cure of me, and I am at present as hearty a man as I wish, and have good reason to believe that the use of your medicine has saved me from a premature grave. I shall be pleased to give any information respecting my case.

Yours, with respect,

ISAAC MORGAN REEVES,

No. 3 Chester st. between Race and Vine, Phila.

Dr. J. H. Ellison, Frankfort, Ky., says:

I was induced from a failure of the most potent expectorants recommended in our Materia Medica, in some cases of Diseased Lungs, to try your preparation of Wild Cherry. It is sufficient to say that I was so much pleased with the result of that and subsequent trials, that I now prescribe it in preference to all other remedies. I have been engaged in active practice of twelve years, and this is the first Patent Medicine I ever thought enough of to express an opinion in writing.

The genuine article is prepared only by Dr. Swayne, Inventor and Sole Proprietor, corner of Eighth and Race street, Philadelphia. All Wild Cherry preparations being "positively fictitious and counterfeit" without his signature.

☞ For sale by S. J. Hinsdale, Fayetteville, N. C.

SPLENDID LOTTERIES.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

$40,000.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For Endowing Leesburg Academy and for other purposes.

Class No. 59 for 1848, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Oct. 14, 1848.

78 Number Lottery—14 Drawn Ballots.

CAPITALS.

1 Prize of $40,000, 1 of $12,000, 1 of 7,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,589, 1 of 2,000, 30 Prizes of 1,000, 30 Prizes of 500, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificate of Packages of 26 Wholes, $130 00

Ditto ditto 26 Halves, 65 00

Ditto ditto 26 Quarters, 32 50

$36,000.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of Sussex County,

Class No. 53, for 1848, to be drawn at Wilmington, Del., Wednesday, Oct. 18, 1848.

78 Number Lottery—15 Drawn Ballots.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Prize of $36,000, 1 of $12,000, 1 of 8,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,148, 4 Prizes of 2,000, 10 Prizes of 1,500, 10 of 1,000, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Wholes, $120 00

Ditto ditto 26 Halves, 60 00

Ditto ditto 26 Quarters, 30 00

$30,000!

$20,000! $10,000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For Endowing Leesburg Academy, and for other purposes.

Class No. 61, for 1848, to be drawn in Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Oct. 21, 1848.

66 Number Lottery—10 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of $30,000, 1 of $20,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,072, 20 Prizes of 1,500, 20 of 800, 20 of 400, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 22 Wholes, $120 00

Ditto ditto 22 Halves, 60 00

Ditto ditto 22 Quarters, 30 00

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us Address,

J. & C. MAURY,

Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,

Alexandria, Va.

Sept. 30, 1848. 35-tdpd

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1848.

Republican Whig Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR,

OF LOUISIANA

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

MILLARD FILLMORE,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR ELECTORS.

District No. 1. Hon. KENNETH RAYNER.

" " 2. Hon. EDWARD STANLY.

" " 3. HENRY W. MILLER.

" " 4. Hon. W. H. WASHINGTON.

" " 5. GEORGE DAVIS.

" " 6. JOHN WINSLOW.

" " 7. JOHN KERR.

" " 8. RAWLEY GALLOWAY.

" " 9. JAMES W. OSBORNE.

" " 10. TODD R. CALDWELL.

" " 11. JOHN BAXTER.

Election on Tuesday, Nov. 7, 1848.

"The hearts of the people must be prepared for WAR."—Lewis Cass, in the Senate of the United States.

"I look upon WAR at all times and under all circumstances as a NATIONAL CALAMITY, *to be avoided if compatible with National honor."—Zachary Taylor, in his Allison letter.*

"I have no private purposes to accomplish, no party projects to build up, no enemies to punish—nothing to serve but my country."—Zachary Taylor, in same letter.

"I disavow, most unequivocally, now and forever, any desire on my part to interfere with the rights, or what is termed the property of the citizens of other States."—Speech of Millard Fillmore, House of Representatives, 1835.

"We might swallow the whole of Mexico without being hurt by it."—Lewis Cass, in the Senate of the United States.

"I am no slaveholder—I never have been—I never shall be. I deprecate its existence in principle, and pray for its abolition everywhere, when this can be effected justly and peaceably and easily for both parties."

TAYLOR CLUB MEETINGS.

On Friday Evening next, the 13th inst., the Club will hold a meeting, on which occasion an Address will be delivered by JOHN H. HAUGHTON, Esq. of Pittsborough. And,

On Monday Evening next, the Club will be Addressed by the

Hon. George E. Badger.

The public, of all parties, are invited to attend.

October 10.

THE MASS MEETING IN RICHMOND COUNTY.—The proceedings of the meeting by which this Convention was called, will be found in another column. It will be *the* meeting of the campaign.

We are authorised to say, that Mr. BADGER has accepted the invitation to attend, and that nothing short of a Providential interposition will prevent his being there. He will go thence to Salisbury, where he has been invited to speak.

MEETING AT WARSAW.

We learn that the Hon. GEORGE E. BADGER will, by invitation, address a meeting to be held at Warsaw, Duplin county, on Saturday next the 14th inst.

Our Taylor Club had a cheering meeting on Friday evening last—Dr. B. W. Robinson, Vice President, in the chair. Capital Speeches were delivered by Wm H. Haigh, Randal McDaniel, and Walter A. Huske, Esqs. The best spirit animates the Club, and the party.

A PICTURE.—IS IT TRUE?—We find the following picture of the present overflowing prosperity of the country, in the Union of the 1st inst.:—

"And why should the current of our present public affairs be now interrupted? Do we need prosperity? The granary of every farmer is filled to overflowing. Every effort of the artisan finds its ready reward. Every furrow of the plough foretells the reaper of the coming harvest. Every sound of the mechanic's hammer bespeaks that his toils will not go unrequited. The East, the West, the North, and the South, all are now basking beneath the shade of peace and plenty. And when before have the bounties of abundance been more unsparingly lavished upon our happy country? When in our history has there been less of oppression, more of the quiet of our people, more of the comforts and pleasures of life, than are now universally disseminated throughout our prosperous land? The farmer and the mechanic of the North, and the cotton-planter of the South, are each participants in these diversified and accumulated blessings. Every branch of industry is fostered and encouraged, and the cheering smile of competency and wealth lights up every countenance of our people. Although just out of a war, in which our rights were most triumphantly defended, money is plenty; and cities and villages, railroads and canals, are marching onward with a facility and energy that nothing short of an unrivalled state of national prosperity could protect and advance. And why the sought-for change? Why reverse the picture? Why now commit ourselves to the storms and waves of an untried ocean, and put at peril the very life-blood of the nation? Whence come whig murmurings and complaints? Every want is supplied, every appetite assuaged. None go hungry here," &c &c.

Now we ask our friends, in any part of the United States, but especially in North Carolina, and in Fayetteville, whether this is a true picture or not? Is the granary of every farmer filled? And if so, is it not because the price of his grain is so low that he cannot afford to carry it to market? Witness 40 cents a bushel for Corn in this town. Does every artisan and mechanic find plenty of work and prompt pay? Is the planter of the South particularly grateful to Locofoco legislation for the "accumulated blessing" of 4 to 6 cents a pound for his Cotton? Is every branch of industry fostered and encouraged, and every body smiling with competency and wealth? *Is money plenty?* Are our cities and villages, rail roads and canals, marching onwards, protected and advanced by an unrivalled state of national prosperity? Is every want supplied, every appetite assuaged, and none hungry here?

The Editor of the Union has received out of the Public Treasury $277,000 a year for printing and advertising. So much of this is clear profit that his partner, after only three years' of fattening, has retired with a fortune. Surely it must have been of the Union office that the Editor was writing. As to any other quarter of the country his picture is a mere fancy sketch. Do not our readers *know* it to be so? We appeal to Whigs and Democrats.

We have refrained from charging the present hard times for money, and low prices for produce, to the door of the Locofocos, as the result of the wretched legislation of the party in power. But since the Union claims the condition of the country as the result of that legislation, we demand that the public shall pass judgment accordingly. If the people think the country prosperous, every body amply rewarded for his labor, produce high enough, and money plenty enough, why let them say so, by electing Cass and securing another four years of *such* prosperity. If, on the contrary, they *know* that the reverse of all this alleged prosperity now exists: if labor is not adequately employed, and is badly paid: if produce is too low to make even moderate profits for the farmer and planter: if every description of manufacture is languishing and many losing money: if money is excessively scarce (except among those who receive it out of the public treasury:)—If all these things be so, and if the condition of the country be owing, as the Union says it is, to the policy of the party in power, why should not that party be discarded? We put it to the sober sense of the people of North Carolina. We call upon them to arouse on the 7th day of November.

It is incomprehensible to us, why people will persist in a system so ruinous to the country as that under which we are now living. At the present prices of our produce, Europe will not buy more from us than a hundred or a hundred and twenty millions of dollars worth. And yet the legislation of the country is so framed as to invite our people to buy, in return, a hundred and fifty millions, and the Treasury cannot get along without a revenue from at least that amount of imports. How is the difference to be paid? We were travelling from the North a few weeks ago in company with several very intelligent merchants, Whigs and Democrats, of the interior of our State. We learned from them, that, though fully aware of the scarcity of money, and the low prices of produce, they had been tempted, by the very low price of goods, to buy even more than usual. And in reply to our inquiry, how they could hope to sell such large stocks under such circumstances, the reply was, that they would have to credit them out to good customers, and wait for better times to get their pay. As it is with these individual merchants and their neighbors, so is it with Europe and the United States. This country is overstocked with the cheap goods of Europe, made by pauper labor, at a shilling a day. These goods of course take the place of any that might be made in our own country, by our own people, and we not only have, sooner or later, to pay for them, thus making money scarce, but, in addition, so many of our people are thereby driven to agricultural employments as to glut every market, and keep down the prices of their productions.

We sincerely hope and believe, that the people are awaking to the evils of free trade, so called. Should we have another four years of it, the consequences will be awful indeed, unless some providential circumstance, like the late famine in Europe, should again come to our relief.

A SAFE PROPOSITION.—The following appears in the Syracuse (N. Y.) Democrat:—

One Thousand Dollars Reward!

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

That I will pay the above reward to any person that can show that Gen. Cass—in any speech, letter, word or conversation—is in favor himself, or approves of any action on the part of the General Government, for extending Slavery into territory now free. As the charge is so often made, let us have the proof. J. H. COLVIN.

Syracuse, Sept. 12, 1848."

It is stated that Mr Colvin is "a responsible and legally respectable democrat of Syracuse." There is not the slightest danger of his having to pay the $1000. Is there? We ask the Locofoco orators and Editors in North Carolina. If any of you can *prove* Cass to be with the South on this point, here is the offer of a better *fee* than usually falls to your lot. But the reward will not even be claimed, much less obtained.

A VERY GREAT MISTAKE.—We are surprised to learn, that in a speech delivered by Judge Strange to his party at Lumberton, last week, he stated that Gen. Taylor was pledged not to veto any law which might be passed by Congress, however unconstitutional. That, if Congress should even pass a law to abolish Slavery in North Carolina, Gen. Taylor was bound by his pledge not to veto it.

We cannot suppose for a moment that Judge Strange deliberately intended to deceive his hearers, and misrepresent Gen. Taylor. But his mistake is a most extraordinary one. What is Gen. Taylor's position on the Veto power? It was published to the world six months ago, and has been republished from one end of the country to the other. We doubt whether a single political newspaper, Whig or Loco, has failed to publish it. Here it is, as contained in his first letter to Capt. Allison dated April 22, 1848:—

"*Second*—The Veto power. The power given by the Constitution to the Executive to interpose his veto, is a high conservative power; but in my opinion should never be exercised except in cases of clear violation of the Constitution, or manifest haste and want of consideration by Congress.—Indeed I have thought that for many years past, the known opinions and wishes of the Executive have exercised an undue and injurious influence upon the Legislative Department of the Government; and for this cause I have thought our system was in danger of undergoing a great change from its theory. The personal opinions of the individual who has happened to occupy the Executive Chair, ought not to control the action of Congress upon questions of domestic policy; nor ought his objections to be interposed where questions of constitutional power have been settled by the various Departments of Government, and acquiesced in by the people."

This is, we believe, all that Gen Taylor has written or spoken on the subject. At all events, he has said nothing in conflict with this clear expression of his views. It will be seen at a glance that there is nothing here that, even by implication, gives the least countenance to the position attributed to him by Judge Strange, (unless the Judge means that a law to abolish slavery in N. Carolina would be constitutional.) On the contrary, an express and emphatic declaration is made of the right and duty to veto an unconstitutional or hasty law. Unfortunately, we fear that many of Judge Strange's hearers will never see the correct statement of Gen. Taylor's opinions.

HON. D. M. BARRINGER.—In an account of a great Whig Convention at Lexington, Va., at which the Hon. Wm. C. Rives presided and spoke with great eloquence and effect, and speeches were delivered also by many other distinguished citizens of that State, we find the following:—

"The Hon. Mr Barringer, of North Carolina, who is understood to be travelling through this pleasant part of Virginia on more agreeable business than politics, was then introduced by the President, and spoke, during the evening session, in a very happy and acceptable manner. Although most of the topics of the day had been largely discussed, Mr. B. succeeded in avoiding repetition. I have seldom heard any speech more cordially received, and when the speaker sat down, three hearty cheers were given for "Barringer and the Old North State."

THE COMMON SCHOOLS.—A friend asks us to notice some things which he regards as great defects in this system. He voted for the law, and is proud to say that he is a warm friend of Education; but the provision made is entirely inadequate, even to sustain a school for three months in a year. Such as it is, however, the people seem to rely on it so far as to make no other provision. He is anxious therefore to have the poll tax applicable to this purpose increased, doubled if need be, so as to make the schools what they ought to be. Another matter of which he complains, is the want of notice to the District Committee men of the amount applicable to each School.

The Raleigh Register, in a very appropriate address, announces its entrance upon the Fiftieth year of its existence.

ANOTHER CASE OF HOLDING ON.—We would call the attention of those Locofocos who insist upon it that Gen. Taylor ought to resign because he is a candidate for the Presidency, to the conduct of Judge Longstreth, the Locofoco candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, who, when nominated, held the important and lucrative office of Canal Commissioner, and has continued to hold that office, though the election of Governor comes on this day, 10th October. Is it only Whigs who ought to resign one office when nominated for another?

By Telegraph for the Fayetteville Observer.

Georgia and Florida Elections.—The following is our latest news from Georgia, by telegraph from Augusta:

Augusta, Oct. 9.

Four Whigs, four Democrats, elected to Congress. Popular vote not ascertained. Probable Whig gain. The State certain for Taylor.

Florida decidedly whig.

Chronicle and Sentinel.

The Congressmen remain as at present—equally divided. Calhoun, whig, came within a small [illegible] of beating Wellborn in a decided Locofoco district.

The election in Florida was for Governor, [illegible] Congressman, and Legislature.

Maryland Election.—The Locofoco Sheriff [illegible] Baltimore is elected by a *plurality* of 167 votes. The Locofoco *majority* in the city is reduced from 1566 last year, to 773 now.

The whigs have gained a Senator and lost none.

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

Two steamers have arrived from Europe within the last week, bringing accounts to the 23d ult.

The Irish rebellion turns out to be a local affair, confined to Clonmell and Carrick. The efforts to suppress it, have, however, thus far failed. Nothing new.

There had been a sanguinary battle at Frankfort between the people and the troops; not ended at last accounts.

Cavaignac's popularity was declining in France; fears were entertained of another military conspiracy.

Hostilities in Italy suspended.

Commercial matters in England more favorable. An improved feeling in the money market.

Cotton was inactive, with downward tendency. Fair Uplands 4⅛. Sales the week 25,000 bales. Corn firm, but no advance expected. Flour 32 a 33s 6d, a slight decline. Weather good for harvesting.

This news has had a depressing effect in the New York market for Breadstuffs, and buyers of cotton demanded a reduction of prices.

The Taylor Ball in motion.—We learn that [illegible] spirit is abroad in Robeson county, and the Whigs are wide awake in relation to the great [illegible] important interests at stake in the coming Presidential election.

On Saturday last, at the White House in the [illegible] of the County, a discussion came off [illegible] Messrs. Shepherd, Dem. and Morsey, Whig, in which the latter ably defended and [illegible] sustained the great interests of the Taylor [illegible].

At Lumberton, on Thursday last, the Rough and Ready Club was addressed by Messrs. Banks and John W. Cameron, both of whom did good [illegible] in the good cause, and satisfied the people [illegible] that Taylor and Fillmore are worthy of [illegible] support, but also that the interests [illegible] Whig party would never suffer when entrusted to their keeping. At the same place on Friday, it will be seen by reference to a communication in another part of our paper, that a discussion came off between Messrs. Norment and [illegible], Democrats, and Messrs. John Winslow and W. S. Mullins, Whigs, in which we learn [illegible] Whigs achieved a handsome victory; and [illegible] we have great reason to congratulate Messrs. Winslow and Mullins for their noble and fearless [illegible] of the Taylor cause.

We bespeak for our friend Mr. Winslow, our [illegible] for Elector, the kind attention of our [illegible] in the counties that he may visit. He has [illegible] to ensure the success of the Whig party [illegible] District, and like an active sentinel up[illegible] watch tower of liberty, he is ever on the [illegible].

[illegible] Stories on the Stump.—The North Carolinian gives a sketch of the speech of our democratic friend and neighbor, Warren Winslow, Esq. at a Locofoco meeting on Thursday night last. [illegible] course of it we find Mr. Winslow saying,—"[illegible] travelled north considerably this summer, [illegible] not read a whig paper that did [illegible] Gen. Taylor upon the ground that [illegible] veto the Wilmot proviso."

[illegible] body had asked Mr. Winslow [illegible] travels, he had read a solitary Locofoco paper which did not support Cass upon the [illegible] he was in favor of the Wilmot Proviso, [illegible] opposed to the extension of Slavery, what [illegible] been his answer? His reply would [illegible], that he had not. This would have [illegible] Democrats look rather blue.

A TAYLOR MEETING

[illegible] at Hunt's Store, Guilford county, N. [illegible] Saturday, 28th inst. Speeches will be delivered by Ex-Governor Morehead and Hon. A. [illegible]

An Extinguisher.—The Hon. Reverdy Johnson, Senator in Congress from Maryland, addressed [illegible] to the Adjutant General of the Army, [illegible] to the charge trumped up by the Union [illegible] Gen. Taylor had received $74,000 of extra [illegible], to which he asked him,—

First—If, from the commencement of his military service to the present time, Gen. Taylor ever [illegible] for, or received in the form of pay, emoluments or otherwise, one dollar more than the laws [illegible] allowed, and

Secondly—Whether his pay and emoluments [illegible] the period he has been Maj. Gen. have not [illegible] same as those received by Gen. Jackson [illegible] filled the same post in the Army of the [illegible] States?

The following is the Adjutant General's official [illegible]:

Washington, Oct. 2, 1848.

Dear Sir: I duly received your letter of the [illegible] and having examined the articles in the [illegible] of September 28, referred to, have no [illegible] in saying that all the pay and allowances [illegible] as having been received by Major [illegible] Taylor were in strict conformity to law [illegible] Regulations of the War Department made [illegible] thereto; and are precisely such as any officer similarly situated, would have been [illegible] to receive.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
R. JONES, Adj. Gen.

Hon. R. Johnson, Baltimore, Md.

We wonder if Mr. Ritchie does not feel a little [illegible]

By the way, we see that the Wilmington Journal [illegible] North Carolinian copy the Union's slander, [illegible] omit the specifications on which it was [illegible] to be founded. This is as plain an admission as could be made that those papers saw [illegible] the people could not be gulled by so palpable [illegible], and so they endeavor to gull them by [illegible] the pretended items, and only copying [illegible] equally false assertions.

[illegible] Volunteers.—At the meeting of the Rough and Ready Club at Raleigh last week, Mr. Battle read a [illegible] John F. Webb, of Orange, who went to Mexico [illegible], but who is now a Whig, asking to be enrolled [illegible] member of the Club. Granted by acclamation.

[illegible] out from Cass.—We have on hand a [illegible], in addition to those heretofore published, but [illegible] columns are so crowded we are obliged to omit it.

[illegible] PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT IN [illegible] WITH THE FREEDOM OF ELECTIONS.

[illegible] Northern papers teem with accounts of the open [illegible] duty by the office holders at Washington, their [illegible] about making Cass and Butler speeches, and [illegible] documents. At a late meeting in Washington [illegible] who figured prominently were office holders, [illegible] they adopted a set of resolutions of a blackguard and [illegible] character. This all passes under the President's [illegible], without a word of rebuke, though he instantly removed B. F. Butler in New York because he goes for Van Buren. All Mr. Jefferson's and Gen. Jackson's denunciations against the interference of office holders in elections, are utterly disregarded.

The extent of this government interference may be inferred from the fact, stated in a letter from one of the parties at Washington, published in the Augusta Constitutionalist, a locofoco paper, that Mr. Brown, the 2d Assistant Postmaster General, has "full information from almost every county in every State." It is evident that the Administration has all its power and patronage enlisted to defeat the will of the people! The National Intelligencer states as an ascertained fact, that the convicts in the Washington Penitentiary are actually employed in preparing and [illegible] Locofoco transparencies, for use, for electioneering purposes, not only in that city, but in other places!—[illegible] the Penitentiary is converted into a huge Cass and [illegible] Document Room, where cart-loads of documents [illegible] be directed by the Superintendent, an officer appointed by the President, and probably also by the convicts.

The Compromise Bill.—The Address to his constituents by Senator Phelps of Vermont, to which we alluded in our last, will be found on our first page. It is a perfectly conclusive justification of any Southern Member for voting against that bill.

The commanding importance of the subject not only justifies but demands a thorough exposure of the trap into which the South had nearly fallen. This is our reason for devoting yet a little more space to it.

A very able legal argument in the Alabama Tribune of the 10th ult. conclusively establishes the view presented by Mr. Phelps of the inoperative character of the Compromise bill, so long as the local laws of New Mexico and California prohibiting slavery remain unrepealed, as this Compromise bill provided that they should. This writer shows, that the Courts in England, the Supreme Court of the United States, the Supreme Courts of the Northern States, and even the Supreme Courts of the Southern States, wherever the question has been raised, all concur, without an exception, in establishing, that *slavery is a local institution, existing only by virtue of positive law*, and that consequently, as the laws of New Mexico and California prohibit slavery, it can never be re-established there except by a law hereafter to be passed, which law the Compromise bill of the late session *positively forbade the passage of*.

The English Court, in 1770, in the case of Somerset, decided that "the state of slavery is of such a nature, that it is incapable of being introduced on any reasons moral or political,—*but only by positive law*." And the authority of this judgment has never been questioned, from that day to this. It was again affirmed in the case of Forbes vs. Cochrane, in which the Court further decided, that in case of a conquered country, its laws would continue in force till altered by the King and Council; and that a slave escaping to such conquered country where slavery did not exist, from an English settlement where it did exist, *would become free*.

The Supreme Court of the United States, in the recent important case settling the unconstitutionality of the laws of Pennsylvania which prohibited the reclamation of fugitive slaves, declared, that "the state of slavery is deemed to be *a mere municipal regulation, founded upon, and limited to, the range of the territorial laws*." The Supreme Courts of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania have held the same doctrine.

But the writer next comes to the decisions of slaveholding States. In the case of Harvey *vs.* Deckar (Walker's Miss. Reports, 36), the Supreme Court of Mississippi say, that slavery does not exist by the laws of nature; and they add, *it exists and can exist only through municipal regulations*. And this decision was cited before the U. S. Supreme Court by Hon. Robert J. Walker, the present Secretary of the Treasury, and by that Court affirmed. The Mississippi Court subsequently made a similar decision in the case of Jones.

So also the Supreme Court of Louisiana declares that "the relation of master and slave, in the States of the Union in which it has a legal existence, *is a creation of the municipal law*."

A decision identical with all these was made by the Supreme Court of Kentucky.

These concurring and unvarying decisions make it entirely manifest, that until the laws of New Mexico and California, prohibiting slavery, are repealed, it cannot exist there, and that a slave carried there from one of the Southern States, would instantly become free. By the so-called Compromise bill, *the Territories were forbidden to repeal those laws* prohibiting slavery. Now in what a condition would the Slave States be if that bill had passed, and passed by their votes? Excluded effectually, and forever, *and by their own act*, from all right to carry their slave property there. Truly does Mr. Phelps say, that the Wilmot Proviso could not more effectually exclude slavery than this Compromise bill would have done.

And now what is the remedy of the South for the existing denial of her right to share in the supposed benefits of this acquisition of territory? Has she any remedy? The free States have the majority, they have the power to forbid the existence of slavery in these territories; and, say what politicians may about it, *the power will be exercised*. All men, of all parties, in the Free States, are "Free Soil men," as to all newly acquired Territory.

The day for preventing this outrage against the South, has, we repeat, passed. Mexico should have been to us forbidden fruit. And thus, and thus only, could we have saved ourselves from this great wrong.

Now as to the defeat of this Compromise bill in Congress, we may be permitted a few words. It passed the Senate by a vote of 33 to 22. We have reason to know that it was pronounced "a humbug" by at least one who voted for it. When it went to the House, on motion of Mr. Stephens of Geo. one of the most clear-headed men in Congress, and a thorough Southern man, it was laid on the table (rejected) by a vote of 112 to 77. Of those who voted against laying on the table, it was well ascertained in Washington that at least *sixteen* were opposed to the bill, and were governed in their vote against laying it on the table partly by respect for the Senate and partly from a hope that by amendment the bill might be made to assume a different shape. Among those so influenced, was Mr. Outlaw, the able lawyer who represents the Edenton District in Congress—a District more interested in the slave question than any other, we believe, in this State. Mr. Outlaw, in a speech subsequently delivered in the House, declared that the bill was no compromise; but in his opinion gave up the whole ground to the North; and added, "As to the idea that the Constitution "proprio vigore" extends slavery into Territories where it did not exist, I confess I am not metaphysician or abstractionist enough to understand it. It recognises and protects whatever the municipal law declares to be property. It goes that far, but not one step farther."

Messrs. Donnell and Boyden, also representing Districts containing many slaves, voted outright against the bill, as one by which the South would give up all.

Mr. Toombs, one of the most distinguished members from Georgia, and that part of Georgia, too, most interested in slaves, also voted against laying the bill on the table. In a letter he uses the following emphatic language:—

"If we could succeed in maintaining that Congress has no right to legislate upon the subject, we would as effectually defeat our own objects as by the passage of the Wilmot Proviso. There is a valid and subsisting law against slavery in those territories; that law will remain until abrogated by competent authority; then no legislation is our exclusion. Some persons have darkened counsel with words, and others talked vaguely about our constitution abrogating it. It is undoubtedly true, that when our constitution is extended over these conquests, if that law or any other is in conflict with its provisions, such law is null and void. The controversy can be ended by pointing out a clause in the constitution conflicting with the law. It is a written instrument; it contains no such clause. The constitution neither abolishes nor establishes slavery anywhere. It extends over slaveholding and non-slaveholding communities; neither condition of society is in conflict with any of its provisions. It maintains slavery wherever it is lawful, and it does neither transplant nor establish it where it is forbidden by law. The late Compromise Bill was nothing more than an agreement to litigate our rights before a tribunal which had already repeatedly decided the question in dispute against us. Some of those who supported it did not so understand it, and do not now concur in this opinion of it; but much the greater number of its supporters construed it as I do;—they intended it as the euthanasy of Southern rights."

With all this array of authorities, well may a Mobile paper remark, that "by the assembling of the next Congress, we have no doubt that there will not be found a single Southern member of Congress in favor of the bill."

The Workingmen for Taylor and Fillmore.—The N. Y. Express contains a call for a Taylor and Fillmore Meeting signed by nearly 700 Cartmen.

Infamous Attempt at Fraud.—We learn from the Philadelphia North American that an extensive conspiracy to cast fraudulent Locofoco votes at the Presidential election in that State, by means of forged certificates of naturalization, has been detected, and one of the parties implicated has been arrested and committed to prison.

Public Expenditures.—The Clerk of the House of Representatives has published, in compliance with the law, a detailed Statement of the Appropriations made at the late Session of Congress.—The following is the

RECAPITULATION.

For the deficiencies in former appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1848	$15,115,666 88
For revolutionary and other pensions	453,536 34
For the support of the Military Academy	143,472 00
For the service of the Post Office Department	1,451,700 00
For fortifications	583,600 00
For the support of the Indian Department	901,134 68
For the support of the navy	9,878,436 77
For the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government	4,956,420 19¾
For the support of the army	10,642,416 28
For the erection of light-houses, &c.	184,500 00
Miscellaneous	151,161 05
Total	$47,431,844 19¾

Besides this immense sum, there are many appropriations of "indefinite" amounts, which will probably swell the total to much more than fifty millions of dollars! Among these indefinite appropriations is one to pay the claims of our citizens against Mexico, which are not to exceed $3,250,000.

Another of these indefinite appropriations concerns the town of Fayetteville to the amount of about $1000. It will be recollected that the citizens of this place contributed about that amount for the purpose of equipping the volunteers. Congress has very properly provided for the repayment of all such advances. And it only remains for our claim to be properly presented to have it paid.

South Carolina.—It is now, we presume, settled beyond a doubt, that South Carolina will vote for Cass, though it is not settled, so far as we have seen or heard, what has produced this extraordinary revolution in her feelings. On the 8th day of June, 1848, the Mercury, the organ of those to whom the State belongs, politically, said,—

"Mr. Cass has nothing to expect from South Carolina, unless indeed he could recall the principles avowed in his letter to Mr. Nicholson, in which he declares himself in favor of leaving to the people of any Territory that may hereafter be acquired, the right to regulate the subject of slavery among themselves."

Almost the whole State was understood to concur with the Mercury in this opinion. In a few weeks the organ changed its tone, came out decidedly *for* Cass, on the ground that he was "a Northern Democrat who has pledged himself, if elected, to the maintenance of Southern Rights," though he occupied precisely the same position on the slavery question; and forthwith nearly the whole State pitches its voice to the same tune.—With the exception of a few Districts, in which the people still presume to think for themselves, (as Charleston, Marlborough, Marion, and perhaps a few others,) the people of the State allow themselves to be transferred from one side to the other with the facility with which a flock of sheep are disposed of. Six weeks ago we had what we consider undoubted authority for the assurance, that two-thirds of the South Carolina Delegation in Congress were in favor of Taylor. Now we believe there are but two of the nine who are not open or secret advocates of Cass. And yet there is not one of them but will affirm that he never changed in his life!

We imagine, if the people had the right to vote in the Presidential Election, they would get in the habit of thinking for themselves on the subject.—And perhaps it is to avoid the necessity for such thought that they are willing to give up the right. Or perhaps the leaders consider them incapable of thought.

Perhaps we should be thankful that South Carolina goes for Cass, since she has for many years voluntarily chosen to vote for men who stood no chance to be elected.

Van Buren and his friends.—The Union is now engaged in calling its old associates, Van Buren, Butler, &c., by all sorts of hard names, worse than even the Whigs ever said of them. This is an evidence of two things. 1st, that the Whigs rightly appreciated Van Buren, and warned the country with good reason against him; and 2d, that he is now out of power, with no spoils to dispense to the greedy crew who feed out of the public treasury. Does any body imagine, that if Van Buren were now in Polk's place, the Union and the Locofocos would fail to defend him? Look at Polk himself! See how ready the Union is at all times to praise him, even though he signed the Oregon bill with the Wilmot Proviso in it. The Union thinks this is all right, because Polk is in office and has spoils to dispense. Whereas Van Buren, for declaring that he would do the same thing if he had the power, is denounced as a very monster of iniquity. Van is out, and has no chance of ever being in again. He has nothing to give.

The Union is engaged in showing that Van Buren, Butler, &c., now profess opinion on the slavery question directly opposite to those they professed in 1844. Why should we have any more faith in Cass? or in Ritchie himself? or in any of the party?

The impudence of the Washington Union is certainly unsurpassed. It abuses the Whig Executive Committee of Members of Congress for sending documents through the mails, as a fraud on the Post Office Department. At the same moment, Senator Foote of Mississippi boasts that the Locofoco Committee, of which he is one, has circulated through the mails, under their franks, a million and a half of political documents! The privilege of franking was given to Members of Congress to enable them to circulate information among their constituents, and it is no abuse of their privilege to use it in this way, provided the matter they send be not improper in itself. But on the Locofoco Committee is a Deputy Postmaster General. *His* franking privilege was given to him only to enable him to conduct the correspondence of that Department; and he is truly guilty of a fraud in using it for a political purpose.

Com. Biddle, of the Navy, died at Philadelphia last week.

A Scurvy Trick.—The Salisbury Watchman notices the circulation in that District of pamphlets vilely slandering Gen. Taylor, franked by a Member of Congress from Alabama named *Bowden*, and so badly written as to resemble very much *Boyden*—the object evidently being to induce the people of that District to believe that these pamphlets were sent there by their Representative, the Hon. Nathaniel Boyden.

Tennessee given up.—The Nashville Whig recently proposed a bet of $500 that Tennessee would vote for Taylor. No friend of Cass could be found, up to the last accounts, who was confident enough to take the bet. Even bets on Taylor having 2000 majority, but "no takers."

Hon. Richard Hines has been elected a member of the Literary Board in place of the late W. R. Gales.

We have read with great regret a long Address "to the Voters of the 7th Electoral District," by Col. Cadwallader Jones, the candidate of the Locofocos for Elector in that District. The personal character of Col. Jones led us to expect from him at least a decent and truthful appeal to the people,—one exempt from "crimination and recrimination," as he promises in the outset. But what do we find? Gen. Taylor represented as only a soldier—this "the beginning and the end of his qualifications"—as without education, information or knowledge, fit for the station to which probably more than half the people of the United States (and some of them doubtless quite as learned, and intelligent, and wise, as Col. Jones,) wish to elevate him. He is represented as being "ignorant of the country's obligations to the great family of nations; of their views and their policy towards us; and even ignorant of the courtesies which belong to the intercommunications between them."

God help Gen. Taylor if he has no better idea of the country's obligations to other nations than has been exhibited by the Locofocos in their conduct to our feeble and distracted neighbor, Mexico. As to the "courtesies" which Col. Jones thinks so important, it may be admitted, without disparagement to Gen. Taylor, that he is not so skilled in the art of fawning around Louis Phillippe and the Royal Family, as Mr. Cass; but no man has ever come into the presence of General Taylor without being impressed with the genuine kindness and courtesy of manner which marks the true gentleman. And where does Col. Jones find a warrant in truth for representing Gen. Taylor as "a man whose mental vision has scarcely extended beyond the camp or the walls of the fortress he might chance to command?" Such an assertion is contradicted by every thing that Gen. Taylor has written, or spoken, or done.

Then as to Mr. Fillmore, Col. Jones doubtless hopes to obtain some credit for frankness and liberality by admitting that Mr. Fillmore may not be "an abolitionist in the strict acceptation of that term"—but then to make atonement for such amiable condescension, he adds,—

"He is not for attempting in an open and manly way to put down slavery in the States, directly and immediately—but I understand he is for abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, and that he is for penning up as it were the Southern people, and their slaves, and leaving them to starve or to destroy each other at their leisure; in other words he is in favor of the Wilmot Proviso."

How does he arrive at such an understanding of what Mr. Fillmore is for? It would seem to us that in making charges of so grave a nature, some proof, or at least some reference to the *evidence* on which his understanding was based, might have been expected from such a man as Col. Jones. If he had given us the evidence we might have disproved or rebutted it. As he has chosen to give nothing but his own "understanding," all that need be said in reply is, that his understanding is defective. The only man, so far as we ever heard, who avowed the determination to pen up and starve out slavery, is Senator Dix, of New York, who belongs to Col. Jones's own party.—And for proof that he, and not Mr. Fillmore, uttered that sentiment, we refer Col. Jones to the speech of his Representative in Congress, Mr. Venable, published in a preceding number of the paper in which we find his Address.

Put the following is perhaps the most extraordinary part of Col. Jones's epistle:—

"General Taylor is a Southern man and can add no strength to the South on a sectional question, even supposing him favorable to our view of it, and we have reason to believe he is not. The masses at the North are being arrayed against him, and it is confidently asserted that he cannot get a single State North of the Potomac if he does not pledge himself to support the Wilmot Proviso. He can't be elected without going against the South. The South should not, and I trust will not support him, unless he avows himself as fully identified with her on all the great questions before the country; this he will not do and we are necessarily thrown upon Gen'l Cass who brings to our support the only portion of the Northern and North Western people who have a just regard for our rights—why should we hesitate; he is pledged as dearly as a man can be to sustain us in the War which has been waged against us; he has distinctly said that Congress has no power to interfere with slavery in the States or in the territories. He has heretofore voted against the Wilmot Proviso, and I have not the least doubt he will veto it, if it should ever be applied to territory South of the Missouri Compromise line. On this question Gen'l Taylor is in a pitiable position. His friends at the North urge upon the public, that he will *not* veto the Wilmot Proviso, whilst his friends at the South insist that being a Southern man and a slaveholder, there can be no doubt but he *will* veto it. As he can't do both, it is evident he must *deceive* one or the other section. Is this a proper position for a candidate who aspires to fill the most dignified office upon earth?"

Now if Gen. Taylor, as President, can add no strength to the South *because he is a Southern man*, why should we not elect our President and Vice President, and all our Congressmen, from the North? And if there be reason to believe that Gen. Taylor is not with us, why are the masses at the North arraying themselves against him? If the masses at the North are against him, is that not a proof that he *is* with us, and that he will not pledge himself to support the Wilmot Proviso, even though his refusal to do so may prevent his getting a single State North of the Potomac?—Col. Jones's assertion that Gen. Cass will bring to our support the only portion of the Northern people who have a just regard to our rights, is so utterly disproved by the fact that the very Convention and Legislature of Michigan which nominated Cass passed the most bitter denunciations of slavery, that we wonder at his venturing so bold an assertion. And then his statement of the "pitiable position" of Gen. Taylor is so exactly applicable to Cass that one may well imagine that nothing but ignorance of what is going on in the world could have induced him to venture upon such a remark. If Taylor "must deceive one or the other section," how is it with Cass? Is not *he* run at the South as a friend of Slavery and at the North as its enemy? We wish somebody would show Col. Jones such articles as the following, which abound in the Northern papers:—

At a Democratic meeting held at Concord, Mass., on the 13th of August, the resolutions annexed were passed.

Resolved, That the charge that the Democracy are in favor of extending slavery, or of perpetuating its existence, is founded in falsehood, and those who make it know it to be a lie, and by no means object to it because it is a lie.

Resolved, That the only ticket now before the public, *which can command the support of the real friends of free soil*, is that which bears the names of LEWIS CASS and WILLIAM O. BUTLER, *as it has not the name of a Slaveholder on it, nor that of any man interested in either the perpetuation or extension of Slavery.*

The Hartford Times, the Cass organ in Connecticut, says,—

"The only question that can be raised about it is, whether this prohibition shall be repealed, and slavery established. Two thirds of the Union are opposed to any thing of the kind. The DEMOCRATIC PARTY *is opposed to it*. Lewis Cass, their candidate, IS OPPOSED TO IT, *and his declaration is publicly recorded and was publicly made*. The candidate of the federal party is silent upon the subject. In view of these facts, when it is known positively that either Cass or Taylor must be elected, it seems that *every true friend of free soil must* PREFER CASS *to Taylor*.

"*We all know that the Democratic party are opposed to slavery.* They regret its existence. GOV. CASS DECLARES THIS on his part, and he NEVER SPOKE MORE FEELINGLY. But we cannot abolish slavery in the States—we must leave it with those who take the responsibility of continuing it. WE CAN, however, prevent its being established in the territory now free, and WE WILL. *Our candidate is* RIGHT *on that point.* He would leave the prohibitory law as it is—the territory *free* as it is.—That is enough for every *reasonable* free soil man, and *Mr. Niles is no truer friend of free soil than the great mass of the Democrats* of Connecticut. He was very careful the other evening not to speak of this great controlling point, that slavery stands *abolished* in the new territory TO-DAY, and FOREVER."

And the following, from a Cass paper in his own State of Michigan:

BEAR IT IN MIND, that if Gen. Cass is elected President, he is pledged to veto any bill that shall go to establish slavery in Territories now free.—*Hillsdale (Michigan) Gazette.*

If Col. Jones wants more proof that his candidate Cass is deceiving either the North or the South, let him read the reward offered by a gentleman of Syracuse, the article from the Richmond Whig, &c. in this paper.

There is much more in this Address of Col. Jones which invites remark. But we forbear. His laudation of his own favorite candidates may pass for what it is worth; except where he asserts that nobody denies to Gen. Cass a character for unimpeachable integrity. This is emphatically denied. To cite but a single instance of it, and that because it is *admitted* to be true; his integrity cannot be unimpeachable who avails himself of the advantages of his position as Secretary of War to speculate in the public lands.

We pass by the utter ignorance of the operation of the veto power, only to notice the gross injustice Col. Jones does the Whig party in representing them as proposing the "*abrogation* of the veto." We are bound to suppose that he understands the meaning of the term which he employs; and therefore declare that he charges the Whigs with a purpose which they do not entertain. The Whigs desire to restrict within its proper limits, not to abrogate, the veto power. They desire that it shall be used, as the Constitution contemplated that it should be used, to prevent unconstitutional and hasty legislation, not to defeat the will of the people, to which purpose it is now abused.

Borrowing.—The Locofoco candidate for Governor of Ohio, *Hon.* John B. Weller, has peculiar notions on the subject of borrowing money. He was Fund Commissioner of Butler county, and had in his hands the money of the county, which he was authorised to lend out at interest, in sums not more than $1000, and for good and ample security. Weller *lent* $14,000 to *himself*, giving neither note, bond, mortgage, memorandum, nor any other evidence whatever of the transaction. Some of the people of that part of the world are so rude as to call this *borrowing* by harder names, such as *stealing*, &c.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale—Sir: I was called on business to the town of Lumberton, in Robeson county, on this the week of Superior Court, and I assure you I was most richly profited by one of the most exciting and animated political discussions I ever heard. During the recess of the Court on Friday, Colonel John Winslow, who I understand is the Taylor Electoral Candidate, was called upon to make a speech to the people. I had heard he was a most adroit and successful stump speaker, and possessed fine declamatory powers, but was not prepared to hear the speech he gave us. I think from what I have heard he ought to rank with the best speakers on the hustings. His speech was unanswerable. He was followed by one of the Sub-Electors in Robeson, Mr. Thos. A. Norment, who made a very taking talk, well calculated to make a good impression. Mr. Winslow replied; and never has it been my fortune to listen to a more effectual reply. His bursts of eloquence were of the purest and most captivating order; he so completely used up 'Squire Norment, that Judge Strange was called on to answer him. For humor, satire, quickness, and declamation of the most interesting character, I can with truth say I never heard a better speech on the stump than Mr. Winslow's. Well does he deserve the praise I heard all over the Court yard bestowed upon him. Judge Strange replied. He has the reputation, and deserves it too, of being a most able Lawyer. But the stump is not his theatre. He was following one whom it was evident he knew had made a successful speech, and he seemed to feel it. He made a good speech, but did not answer Mr. Winslow successfully. Mr. Winslow was called into Court and could not reply to Judge Strange; but he left a wheel-horse there in William S. Mullins, who responded to Judge Strange. For fine beautiful flow of language, I never heard his equal; and his arguments were powerful, strong and cogent, and his declamation though not so strong as that of Mr. Winslow, was more polished. Judge Strange was beaten and that badly.

The discussion was conducted in good taste and good feeling, but judging from the looks of the people, and what I heard in the crowd afterwards, if the democrats expect a victory over these two gentlemen they must put up somebody else.

A SOUTH CAROLINIAN.

MARRIED.

In this town, on Wednesday evening last, by Rev. Mr. Mood, Mr. DAVID O. BROWN, to Miss ANN SILLBAN, all of Fayetteville.

Near Wadesborough, on Sunday evening, October 1, ALEXANDER LOVE, Esq. to Miss MARGARET TALANT, all of Anson.

On the 24th ult., by Cary Tolson, Esq., Mr ANANIAS THOMAS to Miss SARAH, daughter of Henry Bancum, Esq., all of Union county.

In Anson county, on the 21st ult, by N. M. Hobbard, Esq. JOHN JARMON, Jr., to Miss JUDY RICKETTS, all of Anson.

DIED,

In this town, yesterday morning, FLORA ANNE, aged 2 years and 7 months, youngest child of Murdoch and Naressa McKinnon.

In Wilmington, on the 28th ult, Mr. WM. B. LATHAM, aged 30 years.

In Anson, on the 1st inst., SUSAN OCTAVIA, daughter of Joseph B. and Ann W. Ingram, aged three years, nine months and twenty six days.

In Anson, on the 1st inst., GLOVINA, daughter of William and Elizabeth Wall, aged about nine years.

In Anson, on the 2d inst., Mr. JAMES BASHFORD, aged about 80 years.

In Caldwell county, on the 11th ult. Col. PETER BALLEW, in the 59th year of his age.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

October 4—Steamer Gov Graham, with goods for A Johnson & Co, J Kyle, J Winecoff & Co, Melcher & Shimpock, J H & J Martine, A H Moss & Co, J & W Murphy, G & H McMillan, Tomlinson, Lanes & Co, J McIver, J & F Garrett, M Brown & Son, W Boner, J W Welborne, J W Thomas, Studd & Keene, C A Carlton & Co, Bonner & Christ, E & Z Russell, Wyatt & Nance, E Beckerdite, J W Evans, Joab Hyatt, R A King, Hix & Barnhardt, Barnhart & Hix, Ray & Pearce.

October 4—Steamer Rowan, with boats Odd Fellow, Mike Cronly, Berry and Ready Money in tow, with goods for Murchison, Reid & Co, J Worth, E L & J A Pemberton, J F Chambers, J P Covington, T S Latterloh, A W Steel, H & E J Lilly, D & W McLaurin, J D Starr, Jas Williams, J McInnis, Union Manuf Co, Cedar Falls Co, Worth & Sanders, Catharine Stauber, Brower & Moffit, M M Transom, J E Bryan, W Clark, R L Steele, B G Worth, J & T Waddill, C A Brown, H L Myrover, E A Vogler, F & H Friese, Marsh & Moffat, R D McNeill, W B & T S Jordan, N L Williams, R J Steele, G & H McMillan, Elliott & Co, M W McNair, J F Marsh, H Leete, Scott & McAdoo, Island Ford Co, Jno N Andres, Allison & Area, S Boon, F D Breece, T C Pfhol, J R & J Sloan, J & F Garret, Lehman & Butner, J W Baker, J G Lash, A C Blum, F W Plassman, Randolph Manuf Co, W J McConnell, Mrs Bagge, E Glover, Boger & Maxwell, L Bagge, Worth & Stanley, Lee & McDowell, N Kendall, Washington Mining Co, J H Thompson, Bowman & Donnel, C T Haigh & Son, J C Thompson, J Newlin & Son, E W Willkings, A Mendenhall, C Benbow, J McIver, Peter Sikes.

October 5 and 6—Steamers Henrietta and Evergreen, with boats Ben Rush, Diligence, and H Clay in tow, with goods for Beaver Creek Co, G W McDonald, Cook & Taylor, S Boon, J M Beasley, E J Hale, A McCorquodale, W Prior, J W Sandford, Rockfish Co, H Branson, H Leete, Miss F Mitchell, A A McKethan, State Arsenal, Cook & Powell, S J Hinsdale, E Fuller, G & H McMillan, G McNeill, A C Simpson, W McIntyre, P Taylor, D Johnson, J W Powers, J Dodd, Hall, Sacket & Co, and I Samson, of this place; and for J Creach, Gwynn & Hickerson, Long & Webb, A S Webb & Co, Brown & Elliott, W W Wolf, Williams, Haywood & Co, J T Pope & Co, G Bower, D Toomer, A Sutzback, J McInnis, Jenkins & Roberts, Jones, Watson & Co, Hunt & Gardner, H A London & Co, T Caldwell & Son, Richmond Manuf Co, Craven & McCain, D Lindsay, A W Cooper, E Mitchell, and A H Lindsay, of the interior.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS VIA CAPE FEAR RIVER.—With the exception of 10 hhds Sugar, 4 boxes Springs, a few barrels Sugar and casks Hardware, all the goods consigned to the Henrietta Steamboat Company, which arrived at Wilmington previous to the 5th inst., have since arrived at this place. This line has brought to her wharves during the present week, upwards of four thousand packages of goods. The steamer Henrietta will leave for Wilmington this day with a full cargo of sheetings, Yarns, Flour, &c., and be in Wilmington ready to receive any up freight that may offer the ensuing week.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent.

Saturday, Oct. 7, 1848.

Oct 6—Steamer W B Meares, with full freight for J & F Garrett, E Belo, J F Chambers, J P Leak, H L Myrover & Co, J Hoske & Son, Lee & McDowell, N Kendall, Lee & Walker, Brower & Moffitt, J R & J Sloan, I M Rose, W J McConnell, J Hollingsworth, Jas Dodd, H & E J Lilly, E W Willkings, A W Steel, Tyson & Person, M L & R J Holmes, E & W Smith, Barnhardt, Mooney & Co, W Lassiter, M C Gardner, Henderson & Bingham, J G Lash, Randolph Manf Co, Rev'd A Gilchrist, F Fries, Dr S G Coffin, Chas Benbow, Rankin & McLean, T G McLean, T S Lutterloh, Douthit, Bethel & Co, Hunt & Gardner, Shelly & Fields, Eli Penry, W P Henly & Co, Dr W J Bailey, W A Lash, J & R Gilmer, W S Gilmer, A C Blum, D Clewell, Union Manf Co, Worth & Sanders, Worth & Stanly, J Worth, D & W McLaurin, R A King, B Rose & Son, Marsh & Moffitt, C A Carlton & Co, J P Goodey, Brown & Snow, J W Woodfin, Carson & Smith, Henry Taylor, Allen Whittendon, Cedar Falls Co, Jas McIver, C A Bleck, A McLauchlin, Bowman & Donnell, T C Pfohl, J M Williams, Allison & Area, B Julian, S Boon, Blount's Creek Factory, H Leete, J D Williams, M W McNair, A Mendenhall, J McInnis, R L Steele, P Taylor, R D McNeill, J W Covington, J E Bryan, E L & J A Pemberton, J Newlin & Son, F D Breece, Boger & Maxwell, Island Ford Co, J D Starr, J P Covington, Geo McNeill, N Gibson, Murchison, Reid & Co, F & H Fries, H McLean, M B Gillis, J McNeill, Lehman & Butner, G Makepeace, H Culbreth, Hall, Sackett & Co, C A Brown, W Clark, Cross Creek Co, F W Plassman.

☞ The above embraces all the Dry Goods received by the Merchants' S B Co in Wilmington, up to the 4th inst.—making upwards of 6000 Packages received and delivered at the wharf at this place within the last week.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Agent.

Departed on the 5th and arrived on the 8th inst., Steamer Rowan, with a heavy freight for merchants of this place and the interior, having made two trips on the late rise. Consignees next week.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Oct. 10.

Brandy, p'ch,	40 a 50	Lard,	8 a 8½
Ditto, apple,	30 a 35	Leather, sole,	20
Beeswax,	16 a 17	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	6 a 6½	Molasses,	20 a 26
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	5½ a 7½	Oats,	25 a 30
Corn,	40 a 45	Oil, Linseed,	65 a 70
Coffee,	8 a 10	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	6 a 9
Candles, F. F.	15 a	Do. loaf,	11 a 12½
Flour,	4¼ a 4½	Salt, sack,	2 00 a 2 50
Feathers,	28 a 30	Do. alum, bu.	50 a 60
Flaxseed,	90 a 1 00	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	3 a 4½	Tallow,	8 a 9
Ditto, dry,	6 a 10	Wheat,	80 a 85
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	25 a
Do. English,	4 a 4½	Wool,	11 a 12½
Indigo,	1 a 1¼	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00		

4-4 Brown Sheetings, 6 cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 13 "

REMARKS.—No change in Cotton. Flour 4¼ to 4½. Bacon 6 to 6½. Wheat 80 to 85. Corn 40 to 45. Sack Salt $2 to $2¼.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon plenty and dull at 8¼, hog round. Corn 45 to 55. Flour 5 75 to 6 25. Lard scarce, 10 to 11. No Lumber offering. Prices nominal. But little Timber on the market. Sales at 3 to 5 00. Turpentine has declined; 2 60 for yellow dip.—Spirits 33. Tar 1 70 to 1 75.

CHERAW MARKET.

Cotton.—The sales of the week comprise about 230 bales. We quote extremes, 3½ to 5¾—principal sales at 5 to 5½. Corn—Sales, 40 cts. Flour—We quote from $4 25 to $4 75. Bagging, 20 to 22c. Bacon, 6½ to 7. Molasses, 30 to 40. Butter 20c per lb. and scarce. Rope, 11 to 12½c. Salt, $2 25 per sack.

The extremely dry weather has at last terminated. On Saturday night last we were visited with a very heavy rain, and again with showers on Sunday night. We still have a prospect of rain. The river, after rising about 15 inches, has again receded to within about 9 inches of the lowest point known this season.—*Gazette, Oct. 3.*

At Charleston, Cotton 5 to 5 5-16. Corn 60. Flour 5 50 to 6 25. Bacon 5½ to 6.

Cotton at Columbia 4½ to 6. At Macon 5 to 5¾.

Total receipts of cotton 103,681 bales against 42,059 last year.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 28—Schrs D P Woodbury from Shallotte, Volant from Onslow county. 29—Schrs. Thorn from New York, Express from Onslow county.—30—Brig Macgilvery from Boston. Oct. 1—Brig Seaman from Philadelphia, Schr. Constitution fm ditto. 2—Schr Martha B Lewis from Little River. 3—Schrs. E S Powell from New York, Mary Eliza from Shallotte. 5—Brigs Sarah C Neuse from Boston, Kedron from Thomaston, Me.

☞ Mrs. HAWLEY will resume her School on Monday the 23d inst.
October 10, 1848. 36-2w

OCTOBER, 1848.
New Fall & Winter Goods.

WM. C. JAMES & CO. are now receiving their stock of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Hardware and Cutlery, Guns, &c.,

All of which will be offered at unprecedented low prices for CASH, or on the usual time to punctual customers, both by wholesale and retail. A call from their friends and the public generally is respectfully solicited.

N. B. As we are desirous of getting out of the Hardware and Cutlery business, we will offer what Goods we have on hand in that line at exceedingly small advances on New York cost.

WM. C. JAMES & CO.
Fayetteville, Oct. 9, 1848. 36tf

Dry Goods and Groceries.

WE have received by the late arrivals our STOCK OF GOODS for the Fall and Winter Trade. We will take in exchange all kinds of Country Produce. We ask purchasers to call and examine our Stock before purchasing.

COOK & TAYLOR.
Fayetteville, Oct. 10, 1848. 36tf

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed made to me by Jas. G. Smith, on 21st Sept. 1848, I shall, on Wednesday, 1st November, sell at Auction the HOUSE AND LOT on the East side of Hillsborough street, at present occupied by Mr. Smith. Terms will be liberal and made known on the day of sale.

JAS. G. COOK, Trustee.
Fayetteville, Oct. 9, 1848. 36ts

New and Cheap Goods.

I HAVE received and am now opening my Fall and Winter Stock, comprising a large and extensive assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Hats, Caps and Bonnets, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Boots and Shoes, Patent Medicines, &c. &c.,

Which are offered at wholesale or retail, at unusually low prices, for Cash or on time for undoubted paper.

JOHN D. STARR.
October 9, 1848. 36-4w

Fall Goods, 1848.

JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine French and English Cloths,
Ditto ditto ditto Cassimeres,
Merino Cassimeres and Sattinets,
Kentucky Jeans and Tweeds,
Kerseys and Linseys,
French and English Merinos,
Printed De Lains and Cashmeres,
Alpaca, Silk stripe and plain,
Rich Silks, colored and black,
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers,
Jaconets, plain, striped, and checked,
Elegant Lace Collars and Capes,
3-4 to 12-12 bleached and brown Domestics,
Silk, Worsted, and other Vestings,
Anker Bolting Cloths, No 2 to 10,
75 packages Boots and Shoes,

With many other articles; all of which being purchased by the Package for Cash, will be offered at very reduced prices for Cash or approved paper.

October 9, 1848. 36tf

J. D. WILLIAMS

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter Stock of Goods, embracing a great variety of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Bonnet Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, fine Needle-worked Handkerchiefs and Collars; with a general assortment of Dress Goods. Also, fine Cloths, Cassimeres, and Ermine Cloths, for Gentlemen's wear; with a large stock of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Salt, Molasses, Iron, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass-ware, in great variety.

Together with the usual variety of articles generally to be found either in a Dry Goods or Grocery Store, such as Ladies' and Gentlemen's fine and common Boots and Shoes, Leather, Carpetings, Hearth Rugs, Table Covers, Counterpanes, Bed Blankets, &c.

This Stock of Goods was bought at very low prices, and will be sold at short profits for Cash, Country Produce, or on time as usual.

Oct. 10, 1848. 36tf

P. TAYLOR

IS now receiving direct from New York, his Fall and Winter STOCK OF GOODS, consisting of a general assortment of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, Blankets, Kerseys, Iron, Nails, Hardware, &c.

☞ Call and see if they are not CHEAP
Oct. 3, 1848. 36-3w

BOOKS & STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber has received his Fall Supply of Books and Stationary, which he offers at his usual low prices. E. J. HALE.
Oct. 9.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
Cumberland County. }

THE following gentlemen, comprising the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools for Cumberland county, were elected at the September Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for said county, viz: Edward L. Winslow, Jesse L. Bethea, Andrew H. Dewar, Col. Alexander Murchison, John McLauchlin, John Evans, John Green, Hector McNeill, and Charles B. Mallett.

At a meeting of the Board of Superintendents, October 3, 1848—Present, Edward L. Winslow, John McLauchlin, Hector McNeill, and Charles B. Mallett,—the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That the School Committees in the several School Districts, who have failed to make their returns of the number of Scholars in their respective Districts, be required to do so to the Clerk of the County Court, on or before the first day of the Superior Court in November next, that the new Board may proceed to make apportionment for the year 1848.

Resolved, That the Board adjourn to meet on Tuesday of the Superior Court, at 11 o'clock; and that the Chairman *pro tem* cause publication to be made in both the newspapers, together with a list of the names of the Board for the year 1848.

(From the Minutes.)
JESSE T. WARDEN,
Clerk pro tempore.
Oct. 6, 1848. 36-3t

A TEACHER

OF liberal education is wanted to take charge of a School on Black Creek, five miles above Darlington, for the ensuing year. To one of good moral character and habits of diligence, who is capable of imparting a thorough knowledge of the English branches, and preparing Boys for the Sophomore Class in the S. C. College, $400 will be paid, and Board furnished.

The location is decidedly healthy.

Applicants will address the Subscriber, until the 15th Nov., when an election will be made.

T. P. LIDE.
Darlington C. H., S. C. Oct. 2, 1848. 36-3w

Notice is hereby given,

THAT application will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, to incorporate the Trustees of Antioch Academy, of Robeson county.

Oct 3, 1848. 36-3w

WATER SAW MILL.

I WISH to employ a man to work in my Saw Mill, who is smart, industrious and temperate, and wants no driving, but will give every thing in a proper manner. I do not much care about his having a knowledge of the Mill business, as such a man will soon learn.

My Mill is situated 5 miles below Wilmington, N. C., on Barnard Creek. Any man wishing to get the situation, can find me at the Mill, or can address me a letter at Wilmington, saying what they will work for, for 6 or 12 months, &c. &c.

W. D. SMITH.
Barnard Creek Mill, 5 miles below Wilmington, East side Cape Fear River.
Oct. 5, 1848. 36-1m

From the Boston Traveler, Jan. 6, 1847.

It is perhaps but an act of justice to the proprietors of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry for us to say, that our personal experience in the use of this article has impressed us most favorably. One of the proprietors of the Traveller was entirely cured of a severe cough of four months continuance, by the use of this Balsam; and several of our friends and acquaintance, who have tried the article, have found it of great service in relieving them of severe coughs and shortness of breathing, with which they had been afflicted. Mr. Seth W. Fowle, No. 138 Washington street, is the general agent.

Be not deceived, remember that spurious imitations, and other preparations of Wild Cherry, abound throughout the land, but it is Dr. Wistar's that has performed so many thousand wonderful cures; therefore buy no other but the genuine, original Balsam of Wild Cherry, signed I. Butts on the wrapper.

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE, and by Dealers in Medicines generally in North Carolina.

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL.

THIS extensive Establishment will be completed on the 1st September. The House is three stories high, 150 feet on Hay street, and 15[illegible] feet on Donaldson street. The Rooms are capacious, airy, and abundantly numerous to accommodate all applicants for entertainment. The Stables and Oat-Houses are equally commodious. The Company have spared no expense to complete the Establishment in the best manner. The House is now offered for Rent, or if preferred will be leased for a term of years. Applications made to Alfred A. McKethan, President of the Company, will meet prompt attention.

Fayetteville, July 21, 1848.

20 BARRELS No. 3 MACKEREL,
Half bbls. No. 1 ditto,
Cider Vinegar,
50 kegs pure White Lead,
Fine old Madeira, Sicily Madeira, and Teneriffe Wines,
Calcined Plaster of Paris,
Fine Hyson and Black Tea, and
Red Clover Seed. For sale by
J. HUSKE & SON.
Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600tf

MAY 1, 1848.
D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE just received,—Sup'r brown, black, green and blue Cloths; black and plaid Cassimeres; French Gambroons; Linen Coatings and Drillings; fine black Satin and fancy Marseilles Vestings; brown and bleached Damask Table Cloths; Irish Linen; sup'r Needles; Coat, Vest, and Pearl Shirt Buttons; Silk, Fur, Leghorn and Panama Hats; Shoes; Hardware and Crockery.

—ALSO—

Summer Silk; Berage; Tissue and Grenadines; Pearl Muslins; Jaconet and Swiss ditto; Muslin Edgings; Insertings; Thread and Cotton Laces; Silk and Linen Fringes; Bonnet, Taffeta and Satin Ribbons; white and black Silk Veils; Berage and Silk Scarfs and Shawls; Muslin and fine Lace Capes and Collars; fine Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; black and colored Kid Gloves; Silk Hose and Cotton ditto; Cotton and Silk Umbrellas, Parasols and Shades. The above Goods we offer at low prices. 13tf

ON CONSIGNMENT.

399 CASKS Fresh Unslacked Thomaston LIME, for sale by
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Jan'y 15, 1848. 98tf

WILLIAM H. MEAD,
Grocer and Commission Merchant,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Liberal Cash advances made on Consignments.

D. CASHWELL,
General Agent and Commission Merchant,

Will make liberal Cash advances on all Consignments of Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 20, 1847. 84-tf

Are you Insured!

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

NAUTILUS MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Agents of this Company, besides the usual life risks, are prepared to take risks on the lives of Slaves, to the amount of three-fourths of the value.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.
Fayetteville, Jan. 19, 1848. 9[illegible]tf

PROTECTION INSURANCE CO.
FIRE AND MARINE
Hartford, State of Connecticut.
D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y.
Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1848. 99tf

INVALUABLE
FAMILY COMPANION.

SIX LECTURES on Causes, Prevention and Cure of Consumption, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all Female Diseases. 234 pages, 28 engravings. Paper 50 cts; bound 75 cts. Mail to any part—postage 9½ cts.

Shoulder Braces and Chest Expanders, $2.—Mail to any part, 50 cts. postage. Inhaling Tubes, Silver, $3, by mail, letter postage. Abdominal Supporters, perfect, $8 to $10, for all Ruptures, Falling of the Bowels and Womb, and Weak Back and Chest; sent by Express everywhere.—For Braces or Supporters, or Rupture Supporters, give height from head to foot, and circumference of person next the surface, just above the hips. If Rupture, mention which side. Agents wanted for the sale of the above goods. Address Dr. S. S. FITCH, 707 Broadway, New York, post-paid.

Feb'y 24, 1848. 8-Y

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell his Plantation, containing 440 acres of land, lying on the East bank of Cape Fear River, in Cumberland County, about 14 miles below Fayetteville. The improvements consist of a good dwelling and out houses. About 60 acres is cleared and under cultivation, a part being river bottom. There is Turpentine Land enough for about three tasks, and a Seine hole attached to the premises. Persons disposed to purchase will please apply, on the premises, to

MALCOM McALPIN.
April 1, 1848. 9-tf

150 HHDS. P. Rico and Sugar House Molasses,
50 bbls. Mess Pork,
25 " old Apple Brandy,
25 " " Rye and Corn Whiskey.
J. & T. WADDILL.
June 1, 1848. 18-tf

FALL TRANSPORTATION
Via Cape Fear River.
HENRIETTA
Steamboat Company's Line.

THE Steamers Henrietta and Evergreen having been thoroughly repaired, are now ready to carry Freight up and down the River with despatch. Thankful for former, we solicit a continuance of patronage. This Line will carry Freight and forward as low as any Line on the River.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent
Henrietta Steamboat Co.
Fayetteville, August 1, 1848. 26tf

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS
By Henrietta Steamboat Company.

JOHN H. HALL having sold his interest in this Company, has nothing to do with the Agency at Wilmington or Fayetteville, either individually or as surviving partner of Hall & Johnson. Shippers designing their Goods to the care of our Company, will please fill up their Bills Lading and mark their Packages "Care of Agent Henrietta Steamboat Co., Wilmington and Fayetteville." All Letters addressed as above will have prompt attention.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent

HEAD QUARTERS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS.
33d Regiment North Carolina Militia.
ATTENTION!

THE Officers of the 33d Regiment of North Carolina Militia are hereby ordered to appear at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville, on Thursday the 12th day of October next, at 10 o'clock A. M., armed and equipped as the law directs; and to have their respective Companies at the same place, on Friday the 13th October, at 10 o'clock A. M., for Parade.

By order of the Col. Commandant.
WM. McL. McKAY, Adjutant.
Fayetteville, Sept. 25, 1848. 34

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT
OF HAMPDEN SIDNEY COLLEGE,
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

THE eleventh annual course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on Monday, the 23d of October, and continue to the 19th of March.

JOHN CULLEN, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine.
R. L. BOHANNAN, M. D., Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
L. W. CHAMBERLAYNE, M. D., Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
SOCRATES MAUPIN, M. D., Chemistry and Pharmacy.
CHARLES BELL GIBSON, M. D., Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.
CARTER P. JOHNSON, M. D., Anatomy and Physiology.
BENJAMIN F. LOCKETT, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

In addition to the usual Lectures, Medical and Surgical Cliniques will be regularly given at the College Infirmary and Richmond Alms House, to which the students will be admitted free of expense. In these Institutions the student will have opportunities of observing the diseases incident to the South, and of witnessing very many surgical operations.

The study of Anatomy may be prosecuted with the most ample facilities, and at very trifling expense.

Matriculation ticket	$ 5
Professors' fees	105
Practical Anatomy	10
Graduation fee	25

Board, including fuel, lights, servant's attendance, etc., can be obtained as cheap in Richmond as in any city on the Atlantic sea-board—say from $3 to $5 per week.

S. MAUPIN, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.
August 11, 1848. 30-8w

A CARD.

WE have not had the time or the inclination to send our man through the State to drum up patrons in the Forwarding Business. We will, however, inform our friends in the country, that our BIG WAREHOUSE on the Wharf is in order, and our excellent forwarding Clerk at his post; and we expect to forward all Goods entrusted to our care, with our usual correctness and despatch.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Fayetteville, August 1, 1848. 27-tf

Chills and Fever.
Ague and Fever.
DOCT. STRONG'S PILLS

ARE recommended to the public as the best preparation in use, for the above diseases.

They have been used by the Proprietor for a number of years in his practice, without failing to effect a cure in a single instance; and, at the solicitation of many of his friends, he has been induced to put them up in boxes with printed directions, so that they may be able to use them without consulting him personally.

The following certificate from William Faison, Esq., is one of many which the Proprietor can offer.—

August 24th, 1847.

Dear Sir: Having been informed that you intend to circulate your Febrifuge Pills and Mixture beyond the range of your immediate practice, I take pleasure in testifying to their excellence.—They have been used in many cases in my family, with the most decided success. In several instances, when the patient was to all appearances entirely hopeless, they failed not to produce an effectual cure. We therefore feel no hesitation in recommending them to the public, as a most excellent family medicine, and hope that they may meet with the success which they deserve.

Yours respectfully, WM. FAISON.

These Pills contain neither Mercury or Arsenic, but are purely vegetable. Each box contains 36 Pills, and they are warranted to effect a cure if used according to the directions. Price 75 cts.

For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, May 15, 1848. 15-6m

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, a general assortment of **Dry Goods and Groceries,** consisting of
Black Cloths, black and fancy Cassimeres,
Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Kerseys,
Plaid Vestings, fig'd do, black Satin do,
Furniture Prints, fancy do,
Muslin-de-Laines, Printed Cashmeres,
Britannia Plaid, 6-4 Woolen Plaid, Irish Linen,
Bleached Shirting, *fine* unbleached do,
Brown and Black Holland, Apron Checks,
Merrimack Stripes, Caroline do, Crash,
Red Flannel, white do, Bed Ticking,
Corded Skirts, black and col'd Silicia,
Twilled Blankets, 7-4 Stradilla Shawls,
8-4 Muslin-de-Laine do, 8-4 Plaid do, Waffle do,
Woollen Hoods, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Gent's Silk do, Cotton do, Merino Shirts,
Gum Suspenders, white Cotton Hose, slate col'd do, *black spun Silk do,*
Coats' white and col'd Spool Cotton, Marshall's white and black fine Flax Thread,
Fine white Darning Cotton, fig'd Satin Coat and Vest Buttons, Bone Suspender do,
Artificial Flowers, some very fine Silver Wreaths and Bouquets, Bonnet Ribbons, black Silk Mitts, Silk and Worsted do.

—ALSO—

Fine Hyson Tea, Black do, Crushed Sugar, Brown do, Rio and Laguira Coffee, Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Brown Soap, Starch, &c.

MALLETT & HUSKE.
Opposite J. Huske & Son, Green st.
Dec. 20, 1847. 94tf

Farm, Turpentine and Timber LAND.

THE subscriber offers for sale the tract of LAND on which he now lives, containing 520 acres, lying one mile up and down Black River and extending one mile out from it. It is within 8 miles of Cape Fear River, and 18 miles from Fayetteville, on the main road to Tarborough and Waynesborough.

There are about 100 acres of cleared Land, and a comfortable Dwelling and usual out-houses. The remaining 420 acres is Turpentine and Timber Land.

It is a pleasant and healthy situation, with very good water.

Persons desiring such land may do well to see and examine it.

For further information, see the subscriber.

ROBERT WILLIAMS.
June 30, 1848. 22tf

For the Country Merchants.

WE take pleasure in announcing to our friends in the interior, who ship their Goods through this channel, that we have constructed a large and spacious Warehouse at the Wharves in Lower Fayetteville, where we will receive in Store, and forward *correctly* and with despatch, all Goods entrusted to our care. This arrangement will save to the owners one-half the Drayage paid on goods up town, which is an equivalent of 10 per cent. discount on the bills of freight up the River.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Fayetteville, Dec. 20, 1847. 94tf

☞ Let your packages be marked "Care J. & T. Waddill, Fayetteville."

20 HHDS MOLASSES,
300 sacks Liverpool Salt,
50 bags Coffee,
10 bbls. St. Croix Sugar,
10 do. clarified do.
5000 lbs. prime Bacon,
30 boxes fine and common Tobacco, by the box or retail, remarkably low.
D. & W. McLAURIN.
June 3, 1848 13tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account,
DUPONT and Hazard Sporting and Blasting POWDER, by
HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

MORE TIME!

THE SUBSCRIBER has come home again, and he brought with him lots of
Watches and Jewelry,
Which are absolutely Cheap! Cheap! Cheap!! He has also some fine Pocket and Table Cutlery; Silver Ware a plenty, from the Salt Spoon to the Soup Ladle; Silver Mugs; Butter and Fruit Knives; double barrel Guns, lots of Revolvers, and any other kind of Pistols that is or may be wanting; Accordeons in an abundance. In fact call over to BEASLEY'S, North east corner of Market Square, where you may find
MILITARY GOODS,
from a Button to a bass Drum, and almost any thing you may want.

☞ Gentlemen, step in and have your Watches nicely repaired.

J. M. BEASLEY.
Sept. 16, 1848. 33-6w

NEW BOOKS.

TAYLOR and his Campaigns, 10 cts.; Life of Gen. Cass, 25; Gowrie, by James; Harold, by Bulwer, 2 parts, 50; The Dreamer and The Worker, 25; The Fortune Hunter, 25; The Henpecked Husband, 25; The Little Wife, 25; The Trapper's Bride, 25; The Renegade, 25; The Half Sisters, 25; Aline, an old Friend's Story, 25. Webster's large Dictionary; Brown's Short Catechism; Mitchell's Ancient Geography, &c. &c., just received.

E. J. HALE.
Sept. 12.

NOTICE.

THE notes and bonds received by me at the dissolution of the firm of Gardner & McKethan, which remain unpaid, together with all other evidences of debt held by me, have been lodged with Mr. A. McLean, at the Bank of Cape Fear, for collection, and all those indebted are requested to make payment as early as possible.

C. T. GARDNER.
August 25, 1848. 30-tf

N. B. A great bargain may be had in the purchase of my House and Lot, on Dick st., which Mr. McLean is authorized to sell on terms which cannot fail to be satisfactory. C. T. G.

For sale on Manufacturers' account,
FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, of W. Tyack's manufacture, by
HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

A SAFE MEDICINE.

THE weak, the feeble, the infirm, the nervous, the delicate, are in a few days strengthened by BRANDRETH'S PILLS, and the worst complaints are removed by perseverance, without the expense of a physician. Adapted to all circumstances and situations, they are the best medicine ever invented for families, or to take to sea, preventing scurvy and costiveness, requiring no change of diet, particular regimen, or care against taking cold.

This valuable medicine is for sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore, the only authorized Agency.

July 14 24-4m

FOR SALE.

SWEDES, English, and American IRON, of almost every size and description. Apply to
B. ROSE & SON.
Aug. 3, 1848. 9-t

SPRING, 1848.
WM. C. JAMES & CO.

ARE now receiving from the most recent arrivals from Boston and New York, their entire Stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, consisting of a splendid assortment of

Foreign and Domestic
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, Trunks,
single & double barrel Guns, &c.

The stock is by far the largest and most commanding ever offered by them in this market; and having been purchased since the *late decline* at very *reduced* prices, and many styles of goods at *enormous sacrifices,* at *auction* and otherwise, will be sold for *Cash,* and on the usual time to punctual customers, either at wholesale or retail, at such prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

A call from their *old friends,* and the public generally, respectfully solicited.

WM. C. JAMES & CO.
Fayetteville, March 25, 1848. 8tf

New and Cheap GOODS.

JAMES KYLE has just received his Spring supply of Dry Goods, among which are
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Gingham and Calicoes,
Printed Lawns and Muslins,
Irish Linens, Lawns and Diaper,
Domestics, 3-4 to 12-4, bleach'd and brown,
Cotton and Thread Lace and Edging,
Silk and Cotton Hdkfs,
Drab De Ete and Summer Cloth,
Alpaca, Cotton and Silk Warp,
Large Silk Shawls and dress ditto,
Bonnet, Cap and Taffeta Ribbons,
Leghorn, Straw, and other Bonnets,
Anker Bolting Cloths, No. 1 to 10,
With many other Goods, all of which being purchased by the Package for *Cash,* will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.

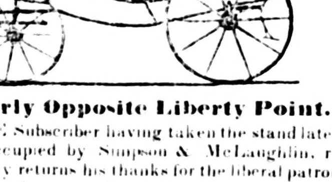
Fayetteville, N. C., March 20, 1848. 7-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have received and offer for sale, a full assortment of
DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
—ALSO—
A general stock of Groceries,
Consisting of all the articles usually sold in this market.

J. HUSKE & SON.
Nov. 1, 1847. 87tf

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.



Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.
Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

Valuable Property
FOR SALE.
173 NEGROES, 5000 ACRES OF LAND, &c. &c.,

The entire Property belonging to the Estate of the late Joseph Pearson, being in the Counties of Davidson and Davie, consisting of **173** *Negroes, the stock of Cattle, Horses, Mules, Sheep, Hogs, together with the crops of Cotton, Corn, Rye, Wheat, and Oats.*

ALSO, those well known and valuable tracts of LAND, the POINT PLANTATION, at the confluence of the North and South Yadkins, CHERRY HILL, STOKES'S QUARTER, and CLOVER BOTTOM, being directly upon the main road leading from Salisbury to Mocksville, containing in the aggregate about 5000 acres. The Lands will be divided to suit purchasers. The Negroes will be sold separate and in families, as their connection may exist at the time of sale.

The owners of the above property are non-residents of the State, and desire to change the investment. Persons wishing to make purchases of negroes may be assured of a Sale without reserve, and no disposition will be made of any portion of them before the day of Sale.

Mr. John Foard, who has now the charge of the Property, will give any information required respecting it.

Sale to commence at the Point Plantation, about six miles from Salisbury, on the 22d of Jan'y next, and continue from day to day till all is sold.

C. P. MALLETT, Attorney
for the Representatives.
Fayetteville, Sept. 19, 1848. 33-ts

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

L. H. WHITAKER, thankful for the patronage he has received since coming to Fayetteville, would respectfully announce that he will be absent from this place until about the 12th of October, after which time he will be happy to continue to give Lessons on the Piano and Guitar, and hereby solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore bestowed.

A large collection of new and beautiful music will be kept on hand and furnished at usual rates.

Also instruction given on Flute and Violin if desired.

Sept. 8, 1848. 32-tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account,
PICKERS, Lace Skins, and Picker string Leather, Cap and Danforth Shuttles, by
HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

Encourage the "old North State."
Charles McCallum,
TAILOR,
SUCCESSOR TO J. D. McCALLUM.

ALTHOUGH having been for many years engaged in the Tailoring Business, my name has never appeared as proprietor. I have purchased the entire stock of J. D. McCallum, and would respectfully inform the fashionable public that I have taken one of the splendidly fitted-up Stores, No. 3, in the Lafayette Hotel, Hay street, where I am ready at any and all times to wait on all who may be pleased to favor me with their patronage, in the most punctual manner.

Having devoted several years exclusively to the trade, I feel prepared to execute work in the neatest and most genteel style, and always of the latest New York and Philadelphia fashions. No pains will be spared in endeavoring to please patrons and upon the shortest notice.

December 25. 95-tf

Marble Factory.
By GEO. LAUDER.
NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1848. 99-1yp

TIN WARE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
CHEAP FOR CASH.

F. T. WARD informs his old customers and the public generally, that he is still manufacturing Tin, Copper, and Sheet-Iron WARE, at his Old Stand on Gillespie street.

CANS FOR FACTORIES.

He would inform Companies and others, engaged in Cotton or Woolen manufacturing, that he is prepared to manufacture all kind of work used in a Factory, such as repairing cylinders, making cans, drums, &c. ☞ He will guarantee to make Cans as cheap as they can be had at the North, counting the expense of getting them here.

☞ The Subscriber is Agent for the sale of Douglas's Patent Revolving Stand Premium PUMP, for Wells, Cisterns, &c. And also for Douglas's Improved Premium Hydraulic RAM, for forcing water up elevations. Both of which will be explained and put up when desired.

He is also Agent for the sale of SMULL'S TURPENTINE STILLS, deliverable either in Wilmington or Fayetteville.

☞ **Roofing, Guttering, and** all kinds of Jobbing done at the shortest notice.

March 11, 1848. 7tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of December last. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, without delay; as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, by A. A. McKethan. And all persons having unsettled accounts against Gardner & McKethan, are requested to hand them in for settlement.

C. T. GARDNER,
A. A. McKETHAN.
Jan'y 8, 1848. 97tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.

A. A. McKETHAN

WILL continue to carry on the business of the late Firm of Gardner & McKethan, in all its branches. He has now on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his Work, as he is determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in his employ first rate Smiths, he is prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

He warrants all his Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 8, 1848.

ASHEBOROUGH
Classical and Mathematical School.

THE Fall Session of this Institution commenced on the 2d Monday in July inst.

J. H. BROOKS, Principal.
July 15. 24-3m

HALL & HALL, Grocers, Commission Merchants, and Forwarding Agents, are prepared to attend to all business entrusted to their care. Particular attention will be given to the sale of Produce, and the purchase of Groceries. Having commodious Warehouses at the River and up town, they will receive and forward all goods consigned to their care with prompt attention, and upon as reasonable terms as any House in the place.

Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. 27-tf

THE Subscriber has no interest in the Henrietta Steam Boat Company; is thankful for past favors from the public, and will add that any Goods consigned to him individually, at Wilmington, will have attention, and will be forwarded through this place by Hall & Hall.

JOHN H. HALL.
Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. 27-tf

REFINED SUGARS.

20 BOXES and bbls. Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered SUGARS, for sale cheap, by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
March 14, 1848. 6tf

HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE House in which the subscriber lately resided, is offered for sale, on condition that it be removed.

Feb. 12. E. J. HALE.

FOR SALE,
At the lowest Market Prices.

40 HHDS. prime new crop MOLASSES,
10 ditto Sugars, fair to prime quality,
10 bbls. Clarified Sugar,
8 cases Loaf Sugar,
50 bags Coffee,
200 casks Lime, which will be sold very low,
9 hhds. Western Bacon,
50 bales Eastern Hay, to arrive this week.

Together with a general stock of other articles in the Grocery and Dry Goods line.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Fayetteville, April 10, 1848. 1-tf

MERCHANTS'
STEAM BOAT COMPANY,
Of Fayetteville and Wilmington.

The Boats comprising this Line are
The New Steamer ROWAN, low water Boat
" " W. B. MEARES,
" " COTTON PLANT.
Tow Boat ODD FELLOW,
" " MIKE CRONLY,
" " BEN BERRY,
" " WASHINGTON,
" " READY MONEY,
" " T. J. CURTIS,
" " MARY ELIZA.

THE above line of Boats continue to run regularly between this place and Wilmington, at the reduced rates for Freights and Passage established by this Company, in connexion with the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, in January 1847. Flattered by the very liberal patronage from the shipping and travelling public, the Company has recently paid out several thousand Dollars in building, refitting, and repairing Boats, and can now say with confidence, that they are prepared to do the Freighting business of the approaching season with as much despatch as it can be done by any Boating concern. Terms as last year, viz: All Goods shipped to care of this Company, or to the Agent at Wilmington, will be forwarded through this place free of commissions and other charges to be made to shippers.

The undersigned will forward all Goods shipped to care of the Company at this place, on his individual account, at the usual commissions, viz: 15 per cent. on Freight up the River.

Passage each way $3.

Address all letters to J. C. Latta, Agent, Wilmington, and to the undersigned at this place.

J. D. WILLIAMS,
Agent Merchants' Steam Boat Co.
Fayetteville, Jan. 20, 1848. 100-tf

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

IN order to afford greater facilities to the travel between this place and Wilmington, and at the same time give despatch and regularity to the freighting business, the Merchants' Steam Boat Co. will run a semi-weekly line of Steam Boats (as near as practicable) until further notice, leaving each place as follows: Steamer Rowan will leave Fayetteville on Mondays and Wilmington on Thursdays; W. B. Meares will leave Wilmington on Mondays and Fayetteville on Thursdays.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS,
Ag't Merchants' Steam Boat Co.
March 27, 1848. 8-tf

MILLINERY.

MRS. HART is now opening and receiving SPRING MILLINERY, including Ribbons, Flowers, &c. of various qualities and prices, with every other article suitable in her line of business. Also, handsome Dress Caps, Veils, Lace Capes, black and colored Fringe, Silk Buttons, superior Kid Gloves, and many other articles.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to the present style.

☞ Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

A few fashionable fancy Straws, for Ladies and Children; and other Straws, very cheap. Summer styles received.

☞ Her Establishment is on the North side of Person street, nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear. April 3.—9tf

HOTCHKISS'S
VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the subscribers have sold upwards of 200 Rights in North Carolina, 40 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland county. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

We could refer to many gentlemen in North Carolina, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many we have received certificates highly approving of these wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

They also keep constantly on hand for sale, pairs of wheels, (varying in size to suit different heads of water,) in Fayetteville, Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, and by E. A. Brevard, Lincoln, and Rich'd Yarbrough, Caswell; James T. Dodson, Danville, Va., and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

The price of an individual Right for one pair of wheels is $50, and County Rights will be sold on reasonable terms.

All communications addressed to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C., will be promptly attended to.

DUNCAN McNEILL,
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN,
A. A. McKETHAN,
C. T. GARDNER.
Fayetteville, July 22, 1847. 73tf

☞ NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ many in this business in different parts of the State.

7,500 lbs. fresh beat RICE, in bags of 120 to 180 lbs., for sale at Wilmington prices, expenses added.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Aug. 14. 28-tf

Also, 2 good wagon Horses, for sale cheap.
J. D. W.

MONEY.

NOTES and Bonds now due us, and all Accounts standing over six months, must be paid, or we will enforce collections.

J. & T. WADDILL.
July 25, 1848. 26tf

Mr. and Mrs. Hardin's School.

THE Exercises of this School will be resumed on the 16th October next.

The Tuition fees will be $12 50, $16 50, and $20 50, per Session of 4 months, (as heretofore,) payable *one-half* in advance. There will be no extra charge for French and the dead Languages, except that after the Lessons which usually occupy one or two Sessions, (according to the age and general advancement of the pupil,) the Tuition per Session will be raised in the order above stated, but in no case to be higher than $20 50.

Five or six young ladies will be received as Boarders, at $60 per Session of 4 months, for Board and Tuition in all the branches, payable in advance. Those wishing to place their daughters or wards in our family, will please make application as soon as possible *after the 1st of September,* until which time we shall be absent from home.

W. H. HARDIN.
Fayetteville, July 12, 1848. 25-3t

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES.
[illegible] & CO.,
AT THE OLD STAND,
W. Falls Avenue, near Pratt st. Bridge,
BALTIMORE,

CONTINUE to make to order FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES of all dimensions, which they will warrant to be of best quality, being made from Burr Blocks of their own importation, and selected by them from the best quarries in France. They keep constantly for sale, of all sizes, COLOGNE & ESOPUS MILLSTONES, and FRENCH BURR BLOCKS.

Orders from any part of the country promptly attended to.

☞ I am authorized to act as Agent for the sale of the above Burrs and Stones in Fayetteville, and will supply orders from the country promptly.

R. M. ORRELL.
Sept. 11, 1848. 31-2m

EDWIN GLOVER.
WATCH MAKER
AND
JEWELLER,
HAY STREET, between the Market and New Hotel,

HAS just returned from New York, with a new Stock of
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry,
Which he is disposed to sell very cheap. Among his assortment may be found Watches of all kinds, from $8 to $100; a good assortment of common and fine Brass Clocks; Gold Guard and Fob Chains; Watch Keys of all kinds; Breast Pins, from 2 shillings to $11; Gold Finger Rings, from 50 cents to $10, a large assortment; Ear Rings; Bracelets; Gold Pens with gold cases; Silver do; Gold and Silver Pencils; Gold Lockets; gold, silver, and common Spectacles; gold, ivory and jet Studs; gold sleeve and collar Buttons; silver Butter Knives; Music Boxes; plated Cake Baskets; plated Castors; plated Candlesticks; brass do; plated Snuffers and Trays; steel do; Britannia Tea Pots, Sugar Bowls, and Cream Pots; genuine Silver Spoons; Razors and Strops; Scissors; steel Bag and Purse Clasps; steel Beads, Violin Strings, &c., and every article usually kept in a Jewelry Store.

N. B. Particular attention paid to the Repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

September 2, 1848. 31-3m

NEW
FALL AND WINTER GOODS
FOR 1848.
J. C. THOMSON

IS now receiving his usual supply of HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, embracing almost every style that is now worn, which he will sell cheap for cash, inasmuch as he is no friend to the credit system. He would invite all such as may wish to purchase for cash, to give him a call.

Among his assortment may be found Gentlemens' and Youths' South Sea, Otter, Fur, Seal, Nutria, Musk, Plush, Select, Seal and Cloth Caps, of all styles and prices.

—ALSO—

Beaver, Nutria, Brush, Moleskin, Silk, Coney, Tampico, and Wool Hats, of all styles and prices to suit the times.

Together with a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, all of which will be sold cheap for cash.

J. C. THOMSON,
South west corner Market Square.
Sept. 4, 1848. 31tf

BECKWITH'S
ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS.

THOSE who are laboring under indigestion, and those who are willing to abandon the pernicious use of Calomel, not directed by a Physician, may satisfy themselves of the efficacy of these Pills, by referring to the testimony and names, accompanying each box, of many of the most distinguished men in this country. None are genuine without the written signature of the Proprietor upon each box. For sale by

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Feb. 14, 1848. 2tf

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

For the removal and permanent cure of all Diseases arising out of an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, namely:

Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and pain in the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica, Lumbago, and Diseases arising from injudicious use of Mercury, Ascites or Dropsy, Exposure or imprudence in life.

THE value of this preparation now is widely known, and every day the field of its usefulness is extending. It is approved and highly recommended by Physicians, and is admitted to be the most powerful and searching preparation from the root that has ever been employed in medical practice. It is highly concentrated for convenience and portability, containing nothing but the expressed essence, and is the representative of the Sarsaparilla root, in the same manner as Quinine is of Peruvian Bark, or Morphine of Opium. It is an established fact, that a few grains of either Quinine or Morphine contain all the medicinal value of a large quantity of the crude substances; hence the superiority of these preparations—and no invalid would desire to drink a gallon mixture, when half a pint contained the same medicinal value.

The following certificate from Col. Samuel G. Taylor, a gentleman of high standing and extensive acquaintance through the Southern States, and lately appointed Consul to New Grenada, commends itself to the attention of all:

New York, Jan. 7, 1848.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—Gentlemen: Having used, & witnessed the effects of your excellent preparation of Sarsaparilla on different persons in various parts of the Southern country, viz. Virginia, Louisiana, Texas and Mexico, I feel much pleasure in stating the high opinion entertained of its great medicinal value. In my own case it acted almost like a charm, removing speedily the enervated state of the system, and exciting, in the most agreeable manner, a tonic and invigorating influence.

Your Sarsaparilla is highly approved and extensively used by the U. S. army in Mexico, and my cousin, Gen. Zachary Taylor, has for the past five years been in the habit of using it, and recommends the same; he and myself adopted the article at the same time, and it is now considered an almost indispensable requisite in the Army. In conclusion, I would say, that the better it is known the more highly it will be prized, and I trust that its health restoring virtues will make it generally known throughout the length and breadth of our widely extended country.

Yours, very respectfully,
S. G. TAYLOR,
U. S. Consul to New Grenada.

For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see Pamphlets, which may be obtained of Agents gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 100 Fulton street, corner of William, New York.

Sold also by S. J. HINSDALE and E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, N. C. And by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

☞ Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.
Feb. 1, 1848. 100-Y

THE LARGEST, BEST, AND CHEAPEST
DICTIONARY
In the English Language, is, confessedly,
WEBSTER'S,

THE entire work, Unabridged, in 1 vol. Crown Quarto, 1452 pp. with Portrait of the author, Revised by Professor Goodrich, of Yale College. Price, $6.

"*The most* COMPLETE, ACCURATE, *and* RELIABLE *Dictionary of the Language,*" is the recent testimony given to this work by many Presidents of Colleges and other distinguished literary men throughout the country.

Containing *three times* the amount of matter of any other English Dictionary compiled in this country, or any Abridgment of this work, yet

"Its definitions are models of *condensation* and *purity.* The most complete work of the kind that any nation can boast of."—*Hon. Wm. B. Calhoun.*

"We rejoice that it bids fair to become the standard Dictionary to be used by the numerous millions of people who are to inhabit the United States."—*Signed by 104 members of Congress.*

☞ Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass., and for sale by all Booksellers.

☞ The above valuable work for sale by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, N. C.

August, 1848. 31

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding business at the new store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1.

G. & H. MacMillan

ARE RECEIVING their usual assortment of desirable GOODS for the fall and winter trade, which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms; viz:

Silk Striped and Checked figured Alpacas, a large variety; Glandian Checks; Brilliants; Cashmere Chameleons, &c.; Gala Plaids, 5-4 [illegible]; Fancy Dress Silks; Ombre Victorines; [illegible] Black Silks, from 26 to 36 inches wide; Black Silk Cravats; Fancy do; Ginghams, a large variety; Broadcloths; Wool-dyed Wooded Wool [illegible] &c.; a splendid assortment of plain and fancy [illegible]skin Cassimeres; also, a large assortment of West of England, and Ladies newest styles of Bonnets, for the fall and winter, the best assortment ever offered in this market. Also, Gentlemens' Hats, a large and splendid assortment. Shoes in great variety, and all goods generally kept in a dry goods Store.

The above goods have been purchased at the North and East, at much reduced rates than ever before purchased for this market, being bought principally for *Cash.*

We invite our friends and customers to examine.

Fayetteville, August 28. 30

Just received per St'mr Evergreen,

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
20 hhds. prime Sugar,
15 bbls. and half bbls. Crushed and Powdered Sugar,
2 casks London Porter, in pint and quart bottles,
5 doz. bottles Port Wine, for medicinal purposes,
1 chest prime Hyson Tea,
5 bbls. No. 1 Mackerel.
For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1 Granite Building.
July 25, 1848. 25tf

J. WILKINSON & CO.,
Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1848. 19-tf

For Sale on Consignment,

20 BBLS. N. O. MOLASSES,
60 hhds. W. I. ditto,
10 bbls. N. E. Rum,
200 casks Lime,
8 hhds. Sugar,
25 bbls. Porto Rico Sugar,
3 ditto N. O. Clarified ditto.
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
May 15, 1848. 15tf

CAPE FEAR
STEAM BOAT COMPANY.

THE proprietors of the Cape Fear Steam Boat Company have put on the river the new Steamer GOV. GRAHAM, to run regularly between Wilmington and Fayetteville, at the reduced freights. She draws but 20 inches water, having two engines and locomotive boiler, with superior accommodations for Passengers.

All Goods consigned to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, will be forwarded up the river free of commissions.

All Produce from the country will be forwarded down the river and to its destination free of commissions.

We are now building two tow boats, which will be completed before the Fall freights begin.

Communications addressed to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, and W. L. McGary, Fayetteville, will have attention.

W. L. McGARY, Agent.
April 15, 1848. 11-Y

The undersigned is also building a large warehouse at the river, where he will receive and forward all goods sent to his address, at the usual charge, saving one-half the up-town hauling.

W. L. McGARY

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

A NEW Edition of this valuable Work, revised and corrected to January 1846, just published. For sale by

E. J. HALE

Crockery and Glass-Ware.

THE Subscribers are now receiving and opening a large assortment of Dark and Light Flowing Blue EARTHENWARE, CHINA and GLASS-WARE.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
Oct. 11, 1847. 80tf

CARPETING.

10 PIECES Venetian, Brussels, and Ingrain CARPETING,
10 Hearth Rugs. For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
Nov. 1, 1847. 87tf

100,000 ACRES
VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres:

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76t